THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 14,896. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1877.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE THREE CENTS

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,265 BROADWAY.—OPEN DAY AND NIGHT FOR RECEPTION OF ADVERTISEMENTS AND SALES OF PAPERS.

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BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—2d Page—2d col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—2d Page—1st col.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—9th Page.
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HELP WANTED—FEMALES—7th Page—4th and 5th cols.
HELP WANTED—MALES—7th Page—5th and 6th cols.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—1st Page—2d, 3d and 4th cols.
HOTELS—2d Page—2d col.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED—2d Page—4th col.
INSTRUCTION—1st Page—5th col.
LOST AND FOUND—1st Page—1st col.
MACHINERY—7th Page—6th col.
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PERSONAL—1st Page—1st col.
PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.—2d Page—5th col.
POOL SELLING—1st Page—2d col.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—2d Page—1st col.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—2d Page—1st col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—1st Page—1st col.
REWARDS—1st Page—1st col.
SALES AT AUCTION—1st Page—4th and 5th cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—7th Page—1st, 2d, 3d and 4th cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—7th Page—5th col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—1st Page—1st and 2d cols.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.—1st Page—2d col.
STORAGE—7th Page—6th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—2d Page—2d col.
THE TRADES—7th Page—6th col.
THE TURF—1st Page—2d col.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—2d Page—1st col.
TRAVELLER'S GUIDE—2d Page—4th col.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—2d Page—2d col.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—2d Page—4th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.—7th Page—6th col.
WINES, LIQUORS, &C.—2d Page—4th col.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C., 10th Page—6th col.

PERSONAL.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

A NEW BORN INFANT TO ADOPT OUT. FOR PARticulars call at 142 West 48th st.

HALF PAST TWELVE.
POWER.

JENNIE—CALL AT MY ROOMS THIS 4 P. M.
"KERRIE."

MY DEAREST DARLING PET—I WILL BE IN 23D st. at 4 P. M. Please be there, sure. Yours forever.
G. A. D.

WHOSE COMMAND BROKEN SUNDAY NIGHTS IN old home years ago? W. P. not recalled. Trust N. A. Letters in Chicago and with N. LEMONVILLE.

WANTED—A NEAT PROTESTANT ORPHAN GIRL of seven or eight years. Address, three days, E. C., Herald Uptown office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

LECTURE—"MY CONVERSION TO CHRISTIANITY," by Henry Schroeder, at Hall, 110 West 42d st., near Harvard Rooms, Monday evening, June 4, 1877. Tickets as above.

LOST AND FOUND.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

LOST—JUNE 2, ABOUT 7:30 P. M., A CHILD'S GOLD Chain and Locket, from 142 West 25th st. to Broadway. Suitable reward on returning to above address.

LOST—POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING $50 AND RAILroad passes, on Jersey City ferry boat leaving Jersey City 7:05 A. M., Sunday morning. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City. A. J. RUSSELL.

REWARDS.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

$3 REWARD.—STRAYED, MAY 31, FROM NO. 13 West 125th st., a large Dog, part Newfoundland breed, black, with white face, breast and feet. Return to above address.

$5 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED—FOR the return of Coat taken from 8 Church st. Address CHARLES SCHNEIDER, care of Fred Reinhold, 8 Church st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY MORNING, June 3, a Black and Tan Slut (almost black), with full name and address of owner on collar. Please return, and receive above reward from G. C. CLAUSEN, 131 East 61st st. No questions asked.

STRAYED—YOUNG BLACK, YELLOW SCOTCH Skye Slut, from 36 West 15th st., Sunday noon, named Monkey. Suitable reward.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPItal experience. Disease of men and nervous system a specialty. Consultation free. Dr. JACOBY, 161 Bleecker st.

ADVICE FREE.—OLD DR. SAFE, 206 GRAND ST., near Bowery.—New discovery; diseases of men cured at once or no charge; consult before going elsewhere; fees very moderate; hours 1 to 5.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 361—JUNE 2, 1877.
62, 44, 12, 46, 4, 65, 76, 42, 35, 25, 27, 50.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 362—JUNE 2, 1877.
18, 13, 17, 35, 23, 70, 10, 52, 68, 51, 55, 24, 22.
HENRY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 261—JUNE 2, 1877.
72, 46, 41, 71, 2, 65, 74, 7, 77, 67, 51, 3.
HENRY—CLASS NO. 262—JUNE 2, 1877.
16, 56, 75, 6, 35, 62, 61, 29, 50, 63, 65, 22, 11.
SIMMONS & DICKINSON, Managers.
For information in the above apply to
PARKS, EMERSON & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, 180 Broadway, room 4.

ALL COMPLAINTS TREATED SAFE, SURE AND quick; advice free. Dr. EMERY, 135 East 49th st.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR HEADACHE, CONSTIPAtion, piles, stomach, liver or kidney disease, weakness, &c. BROUGHTON'S Invigorating Syrup, 25c. per bottle. Incurable cases solicited and cured or money returned. Sample bottle, circular and advice free. 495 Broome st.

AFFLICTED, NOTICE.—ALL COMPLAINTS TREATed; no fees unless cured successfully; consultation free; extensive London hospital practice, by Dr. WEST, 45 Bleecker st., near Broadway.

ALL UNFORTUNATES CONSULT DR. GRINDLE FOR your complaints; cure, whatever the cause. 142 West 18th st.

B. MARTINEZ & CO.,
Bankers, 10 Wall st. (basement),
buy and sell Spanish Bonds, Spanish Gold and Havana Bank Bills; Drafts on Havana issued and negotiated.
Lottery Prizes cashed.
Next Drawing June 15, 1877.

D.—

Sleeplessness, morbid apprehension of evil, want of power to concentrate the mind on necessary business, impairment of any organic function and like nervous diseases a specialty.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,

144 Lexington av., near 29th st.

Hours, 8 to 3.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Office hours from 8 to 3.

DIVORCES—ABSOLUTE—SPEEDILY OBTAINED, without publicity; desertion, incompatibility, other causes; having unusual advantages success assured; advice free. ISAAC G. BOYCE, Lawyer, 237 Broadway.

DIVORCES (LEGAL EVERYWHERE) SPEEDILY obtained without publicity; no advance payments.
FREDERICK KING, Lawyer, 6 St. Mark's place.

FINE RYE WHISKEY—FOUR YEARS OLD; $4 PER gallon; $1 per large bottle.
S. VAN BEIL, 88 Chambers st.

G. JILDER, JR., UNITED STATES CONSULAR OFfice for Bremerhaven-Geestemunde. Shipowner and Ship Broker, General Commission Merchant, Agent to Messrs Vivian & Son's Yellow Metal Works, London. Office, 107 Quayside, Bremerhaven.

H.—OFFICIAL KENTUCKY STATE DRAWINGS.—
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 361—JUNE 2, 1877.
62, 44, 12, 46, 4, 65, 76, 42, 35, 25, 27, 50.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 362—JUNE 2, 1877.
18, 13, 17, 35, 23, 70, 10, 52, 68, 51, 55, 24, 22.
HENRY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 261—JUNE 2, 1877.
72, 46, 41, 71, 2, 65, 74, 7, 77, 67, 51, 3.
HENRY—CLASS NO. 262—JUNE 2, 1877.
16, 56, 75, 6, 35, 62, 61, 29, 50, 63, 65, 22, 11.
SIMMONS & DICKINSON, Managers.
Information given regarding the above drawings.
Apply to J. CLUTE & CO., 200 Broadway.

LOUISIANA SINGLE NUMBER, JUNE 5.—OVER half a million distributed!

THIS IS THE LAST DAY.

One capital gift	$100,000
One capital gift	50,000
One capital gift	20,000
Two grand gifts, each	10,000
11,279 gifts, amounting to	522,500

Whole, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2 50; eighths, $1 25.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, } Managers.
GENERAL EARLY, of Virginia, }

Address all orders and apply for information to
WILLIAMSON & CO.,
317 Broadway, New York city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

INJECTION RICORD, $1. DELLUC & CO., 635 Broadway.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY, comprising a series lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained; affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' experience. Price 25 cents. Address the author, Dr. L. J. KAHN, office and residence 51 East 10th st., New York.

NEW YORK, MAY 7, 1877.—CLAIMS AGAINST THE late New York Gold Exchange must be presented to R. L. Edwards, Treasurer of the Trustees, No. 41 Exchange place, within 30 days from date, after which time no claims can be considered. C. O. MORRIS, Chairman of the Trustees of the late New York Gold Exchange.

NEW SINGER PATENT SEWING MACHINES, WITH latest improvements, sold for $28.
ENGLISH S. M. CO., 746 Broadway.

PHYSICIANS, ATTENTION.—$100.—THE ADVERtiser has been troubled with seminal weakness for ten years, having become chronic; will pay above amount for cure. Address A. B. C., Herald office.

RAPID TRANSIT.

CALL FOR A PUBLIC MEETING.

The undersigned, citizens of New York, believing that the means of rapid transit between the upper and lower parts of the city, and between the city and country, are indispensable to the prosperity of the city, invite their fellow citizens, who agree with them in this respect, to assemble at Chickering Hall, corner of 5th av. and 18th st., on TUESDAY EVENING, June 5, at eight o'clock, to hear from some of their representatives in the Legislature an account of the impediments thrown in the way of rapid transit during the last session.

NEW YORK, May 26, 1877.

CHARLES O'CONOR,
E. L. FANCHER (Judge),
JESSE HOYT & CO.,
JOSIAH M. FISKE & CO.,
FRANKLIN EDSON & CO.,
L. J. N. STARK (President Produce Exchange),
M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO.,
DAVID DOWS & CO.,
CHAS. LANIER (Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.),
WM. M. HALSTED (Messrs. Halsted, Haines & Co.),
J. W. MINTURN (Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co.),
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,
F. O. MATTHIESSEN (Matthiessen & Weichers),
W. F. CARY, Jr. (Messrs. Cary & Co.),
D. O. BRADLEY,
W. H. H. MOORE (Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.),
J. SELIGMAN (Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co.),
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
THOMAS L. JAMES (Postmaster, New York),
WM. ORTON (President W. U. Telegraph Co.),
DANIEL F. TIEMANN & CO.,
J. L. WORTH (Cashier Park Bank),
EUGENE KELLY & CO.,
J. & J. STUART & CO.,
WM. H. WICKHAM,
WILLIAMS & GUION,
R. J. CORLISS (White Star Steamship Co.),
LOUIS DE BEBIAN (French line of Steamships),
CHESTER A. ARTHUR (Collector of Customs),
W. C. BRYANT & CO. (Evening Post),
GEORGE BLISS (Morton Bliss & Co.),
GEORGE S. COE (President American Exchange Bank),
JOHN R. MYERS (President Pacific M. S. Co.),
G. W. CARLETON & CO.,
G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
TIFFANY & CO.,
CHICKERING & SONS,
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
STEINWAY SONS,
JNO. WILEY & SONS,
SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
BROOKS BROTHERS,
FELLOWS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY,
D. APPLETON & CO.,
BENEDICT, HALL & CO.,
IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO.,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
THOS. T. ECKERT (Pres. A. and P. Tel. Co.),
TEFFT, TRUESDELL & FIELD,
G. P. LOWREY (Messrs. Porter, Lowrey, Soren & Stone),
JOHN T. TERRY (Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co.),
HENRY E. DAVIES (late Chief Justice Court of Appeals),
JAMES WILDE, Jr., (Messrs. James Wilde, Jr., & Co.),
AUGUSTINE SMITH, (Messrs. Campbell, Hall & Co.),
EUGENE ELSWORTH, (Messrs. Hand & Elsworth),
FRANCIS H. JENKS, (President Safe Deposit Co.),
B. W. VAN VOORHIS, (President Manhattan Iron Works Co.),
WM. A. WHEELOCK (President Central National Bank),
JOHN K. MYERS (President Pacific Mutual Insurance Co.),
R. HOE & CO.,
W. R. MORGAN (Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons),
H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.,
FITHIAN & CLARKE,
EMOTT, BURNETT & HAMMOND,
W. A. FALLS (President Corn Exchange Bank),
JOHN G. DALE (Inman Line),
J. SCHULTS,
CHARLES M. FRY (President Bank of New York),
HENRY F. SPAULDING (President Central Trust Co.),
JOHN A. STEWART (President U. S. Trust Co.),
JAMES B. COLGATE & CO. (Bankers, &c.),
A. H. BARNEY (President U. S. Express Co.),
GEORGE C. BARRETT, (Justice Supreme Court),
B. T. BABBITT,
CHATFIELD & GOULD,
WHITCOMB & CHAPMAN,
WM. SHERWOOD & CO.,
PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

and two thousand three hundred and fourteen others.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY DRAWS EVERY 15 days; prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished, highest rates paid for Spanish bank bills, governments, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall st., N. Y.

USE THE FAMOUS "NATVICK" VELVET POWDER as the best hygiene for bath; also for the feet, to take away the soreness and fatigue produced by the heat. Sold by druggists.

$500,000.—LOUISIANA STATE, JUNE 5, AT $10, $5, $2 50, $1 25.
Kentucky State, June 16, $15,000 for $1.
JACKSON & CO., Bankers, 82 Nassau st., near Fulton.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

A.—FOR SALE, ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, Birds, &c.; Medicines for all diseases; prepared food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene st., near Canal.

A SUPERB 10 BORE, 13 INCH DOUBLE BARREL Greener Gun, also two fine Rifles and two Billiard Tables, will be sold at auction by TUNIS JOHNSON, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, at 37 Nassau st.

POOL SELLING.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

AUCTION, FRENCH AND COMBINATION POOLS sold Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday on Cincinnati races; also Jerome Park races. KELLY & BLISS, 68 Hudson st., Hoboken, N. J.

AUCTION, FRENCH AND COMBINATION POOLS sold at Johnson's Pool Parlor, No. 80 Hudson st., Hoboken, day and evening, on the running races at Cincinnati and Jerome Park. All orders promptly attended to; W. U. Telegraph office in rooms; French tickets, $5 and $2; combination tickets, $2 each. T. B. JOHNSON & CO., formerly 28th st. and Broadway.

A DUPLICATE OF FRENCH COMBINATION AND Book can be seen at 19 West 28th st., where orders will be received each day up to 2 o'clock. WM. LOVELL.

NEW YORK TURF AGENCY, 76 HUDSON ST., HOboken—Auction, French Combination and Book on Jerome and Cincinnati Races. WILLIAM LOVELL.

POOLS SOLD AT KELLY & BLISS' TURF EXchange, Hoboken, this afternoon—Boston vs. Indianapolis, Chelsea vs. Tecumseh, Rochester vs. Buckeyes.
SIEBERT & McCLOUD.

TATTERSALL'S TURF AGENCY, OTTO COTTAGE, Hoboken.—Auction French and Combination Pools; Tickets $1 each.

TATTERSALL'S OFFICE, FOR RECEPTION OF ORders, No. A 1 Barclay st., New York; open daily from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.

THE TURF.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB—SPRING MEETING. Jerome Park, 2d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 14th and 16th June. Races commence each day at 3 o'clock. Ladies' tickets half former prices. Holders of quarter stretch badges admitted to reserved grounds north of grand stand.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary. A. BELMONT, President.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

A.—CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
Grand sale of
highbred Trotting Stock,
the property of Cornelius Smith,
115 Broad st., New York,
to take place at his farm
at Rahway, N. J.,
on TUESDAY, June 5, 1877,
at 12 o'clock.

Seventeen head, the get of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Jay Gould, Thorndale, Robt. Fillingham, Jr.; Mambrino Patchen, Toronto Chief, Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., &c., &c. There is a beautiful match team of blood bay Mares, 16 hands high, finely bred and very fast; also Mare by Rysdyk's Hambletonian that has trotted in 2:27 private trial. Catalogues now ready at the Spirit of the Times, Sportsman and Turf or at Barker & Sons, corner of Broadway and 39th st. Sale positive without regard to weather. Omnibuses will be in waiting at the depot. Trains leave by Cortlandt or Desbrosses street ferries at 8 and 10 A. M.

A.—C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
On NEXT WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 11 o'clock, at BARKER & SON'S New York Tattersall's, corner of Broadway and 39th st., the property of a WELL KNOWN BREEDER (pedigrees and all representations strictly guaranteed), the following FASHIONABLY bred and recorded trotting stock.
LUCKLESS—Bay filly, foaled March 9, 1873; got by Rynder's Aberdeen, dam by second Ethan Allen.
REGALIA—Sorrel filly, foaled April 26, 1873; got by Imperial, dam by Alexander's Abdallah, Jr., second dam by Seely's American Star.
WITCHCRAFT—Chestnut gelding, foaled May 11, 1873; got by Rynder's Aberdeen, dam by Trustee, Jr.
CARRIE ALLEN—Gray filly, foaled June 9, 1874; got by Woodward's Ethan Allen, Jr., dam by Lone Star.
MOHAWK MAID—Bay filly, foaled June 20, 1874; got by Mohawk, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian out of the dam of Regalia.
ABOVE ARE all fast, finely gaited, thoroughly broken and sound. On exhibition from Tuesday morning.

A.—COUPE, ONE COUPE ROCKAWAY, ONE PARK Phaeton, one Pony Phaeton, one side bar top Wagon and one Road Wagon; all nearly new, at a sacrifice. To be seen at M. CURCY'S, 109 East 13th st., near 4th av.

A HANDSOME DAPPLE GRAY SADDLE HORSE, 14.3 high, 6 years old; broken to all gaits, also perfectly safe for ladies to drive and ride; also 4 years old Kentucky bred Colt; kind and sound. 136 West 4th st.

A.—FOR SALE—FINE PAIR BAY CARRIAGE Horses, 15¾ hands high, warranted sound and kind in every respect; sold on account of owner being sick. Inquire H. T. ELDERD'S Stables, 4 West 45th.

A GENTLEMAN, BREAKING UP, MUST SELL AT any offer his entire Stock, consisting of Coach, four-seat extension top Phaeton, Pony Phaeton, Top Road Wagon, elegant team fast Trotters, family Horse women or children can drive; also children's Pony; also Double and Single Harness, Blankets, Robes, &c. 133 West 31st st.

A.—FOR SALE, EXTRA HANDSOME, STYLISH brown Kentucky Saddle Horse, 15¾ hands, 6 years old; trotted fast fall in 2:50; faster and finer to-day; also one handsome Hambletonian Horse, 16 hands, 6 years old; good family horse; safe for any one to drive; both warranted sound and kind; sold on account of death of owner. Apply 137 Liberty st.

A VERY FINE BAY SADDLE OR HARNESS MARE; 15¾ hands high, 6 years old; warranted sound and kind. No. 5 West 13th st.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING SOLD HIS HORSE, wants cash offer for elegant Brewster improved spring Top Wagon, stylish Pony Phaeton, set fine Road Harness; above property is almost new; guaranteed first class. Rossmore Stables, 249 West 41st st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT AUCTION.
BY VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, AUCTIONEERS, AT THEIR HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART, 110, 112 East 13th st., near 4th av.,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 5,
at 10 o'clock.

BRIGHT BAY GELDING, GOT BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN (pedigree guaranteed), 15½ hands high, 12 years old; can trot in 3 minutes, and is warranted sound and kind; the property of A. C. Lawrence, Esq., 593 Broadway.
ALSO ABOUT THIRTY HEAD OF TROTTING ROAD AND FAMILY HORSES, top side bar and full spring Wagons, Landaus, Clarences, Barouches, Phaetons, Double and Single Harness, &c., &c.

AUCTION HOUSE OF ARCH. JOHNSTON.
19, 21, 23 and [illegible]th st.,
near University place.

ARCH. JOHNSTON.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSE IN THE CITY.
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 10 O'CLOCK.
ON EVERY HORSE THAT IS WARRANTED SOUND FROM 24 HOURS TO THREE DAYS FOR TRIAL.
GENTLEMEN HAVING HORSES OR CARRIAGES to sell, or those wishing to buy, will find our business continued on precisely the same strictly honorable principles which have always governed our house and won the respect and confidence of the entire community.

AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY, June 6,
at 11 o'clock,
the entire stock of fine Carriages, Top Wagons, Road Wagons, Park Phaetons, Rockaways, &c., of C. Beardsley's manufactory, 106 West 37th st., between 6th av. and Broadway,
BY VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, AUCTIONEERS.
Top Wagons, side bar Road Wagons, Doctors' Wagons, Park Phaetons, Clarences, Rockaways, &c.
Catalogues now ready at auctioneers' office, 110, 112 East 13th st., or at office of wareroom.

A GENTLEMAN GOING ABROAD WISHES TO SELL his entire Turnout, consisting of a very fine team of Bay Coach Horses, 16 hands high; warranted sound; with unusual style and action. Also a Victoria, by Binder, of Paris; almost new; and a double set of English Coach Harness, in good condition. Can be seen at private stable, Nos. 896 and 898 8th av., above 53d st., any time before 3 o'clock.

AT AUCTION.—JOHN H. DUNN, AUCTIONEER, will sell Monday, May 4, 11 o'clock, five work Horses; also road Horse and Harness. 16 Reade, corner Elm.

A.—FOR SALE, HANDSOME AND SPEEDY BAY Horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands; warranted sound and kind; top Buggy, Rug, Whip, &c.; also handsome extension top Phaeton, pole and shafts, fine Double Harness in good order. Apply to COACHMAN, stable 128 East 19th st.

A.—CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.—MUST BE SOLD, the finest light and stylish leather extension top Phaeton in this city; seats four persons, for one or two horses; two fine top Wagons, one splendid three spring leather top Pony Phaeton; the above not soiled; $130 will buy a trotting Road Wagon and Dunscomb Harness; also bay Stallion, 15.3, sound and kind, can go in 2:30 single or double and will show it; will sell cheap. Union Club stable, 127 West 28th st., near 6th av.

A.—CARRIAGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; THE most popular styles; many of Ham's newest designs; prices made satisfactory. HAM, 656 Broadway.

A VERY NEAT AND PRETTY SILVER TOP WAGON; improved spring, 228 pound, with pole and shafts with rubber mounted; double and single Harness, blankets, robe, whip. Private Stable, 59 East 41st st.

A GREAT CHANCE TO BUY, CHEAP, THE HANDsomest complete Turnout that goes in the Park, consisting of brown Horse, 15¾ hands, 7 years; safe for lady and sound; leather top Phaeton, Single Harness, Whip, &c.; also side bar Top Wagon; all but little used; to be sold to the first cash offer. Private stable 6 West 35th st., first door from 5th av.

A.—MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY, AT ANY SACrifice, on account of leaving the city, a complete Lady's Turnout, five-year-old Ethan Allen Mare, sound and kind, trots in three minutes, fears nothing, the most timid girl can ride or drive her; a stylish top Pony Phaeton, not soiled, with fine Harness to match. Will sell separately. Inquire of OWNER, 102 East 26th st., or at stable, 156 same street.

A COMPLETE ROAD TURNOUT AT A BARGAIN.—Bay Mare, 7 years, 15½ hands; sound and kind; trots fast; Brewster improved spring Top Wagon, Harness, Blanket, Whip, &c.; all good as new; must be sold. HATHORN'S stable, 139 West 37th st.

B.—SECOND HAND, IN GOOD ORDER, CHEAP.
Three-seat Rockaway, | Full spring Top Wagons,
Dog Cart, four wheel, | Side bar Top Wagon,
Doctors' Phaetons, | Track Sulky,
at W. FRANK DUSENBURY'S, 135 and 137 Chrystie st., New York.

BARGAINS.—TWO FULL SPRING DUSENBURY & Van Duser Top Wagons, in good order; also extension Top Phaeton, shafts and pole, and two sets Single Harness, nearly new; also new single seat Road Wagon and Sulky, made by W. J. Van Duser, for sale low at 21 Bethune st.

BEAUTIFUL FULL SPRING AND SIDE BAR TOP Buggy; Single Harness, nearly new; no offer refused. 50 West 10th st.

BEAUTIFUL TOP PONY PHAETON, $115; SQUARE box top Buggy, $100; Express Wagon, $40; Road Wagon, $30. 124 West 19th st.

BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.—BLOOD BAY black points Kentucky bred Horse, 15¾; flowing mane; fears nothing; fine saddle horse; sound and kind; Dusenbury Top Pony Phaeton; fine Harness, and &c.; separate if required. 59 East 41st st., 4th av.

CHARLES W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE and important sale of highbred Trotting Stock, Jersey Heifers and South Down Sheep at the farm of John R. T. Foote, Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, June 7, 1877; colts and fillies by Mambrino, Patchen, Almont, Messenger Duroc, Volunteer and other stallions. Sale will begin with the Alderneys and South Down sheep at 11 o'clock A. M.; sale absolute and without reserve; no postponement on account of weather. Catalogues may be had of Auctioneer, corner of Broadway and 39th st., and at offices "Turf, Field and Farm" or "Spirit of the Times." Trains leave Barclay and Chistopher sts. 7:15 and 9 10 A. M., and 12 noon.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES—GRUBE, 366 Canal st., has a large stock four and six seat Rockaways, Depot Wagons, Park and Pony Phaetons, Buggies and other styles, all of his own make, at manufacturer's prices and warranted; buy of the maker; save all dealers' profit and get what you bargain for.

CHEAPEST PONY ESTABLISHMENT EVER OFfered, consisting of bay Mare, Top Phaeton, Harness, Lap Robe, &c. 138 West 31st st.

ELEGANT PRIVATE CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—ONE six-seat Phaeton, one two-seat Dog Cart, one four-spring cut-under Buggy, one Clarence; also a Black Hawk Mare; all the property of a private family and in splendid condition. Private stable 2 West 19th st.

FINE CHUNK OF A HORSE, LITTLE SORE, FIT for any work, good traveller, $45. 88 New Chambers.

FOR SALE—THE WELL KNOWN HORSE G. G. Gray Eddy, with 2:27 record. Can be seen at Briggs' stables, 7th av. and 42d st.

FOR SALE—A VICTORIA OR CABRIOLET, BY Wood Bros., in good order. Apply at FERGUSON'S stable, 120 West 52d st.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—SIX-SEATED Phaeton, in fine order, suitable for private or hacking use. Inquire 37 West 43d st.

FOR SALE—AT THE PRIVATE STABLE NO. 41 East 12th st., a light Victoria on three springs, built by Brewster & Co., of Broome st.; has pole and shafts, and is in first rate order.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FAMILY CARRIAGE IN perfect order; suitable for summer or winter. Apply to A. QUEREAU, 108 Wall st.

FOR SALE—THREE HORSES, SUITABLE FOR ANY business; also heavy team of gray Horses; must sell. 592 Washington st.

FOR SALE—A WELL TRAINED GOAT, HARNESS and sulky. Apply 259 West 55th st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT DOUBLE TEAM; VERY handsome, well bred and fast. Apply to FRANK FERGUSON, San Francisco Stables, 52d st. and 6th av.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, LIGHT MANE AND tail, 16¼ hands high, 7 years old; also a bay Mare, 5 years old, sound and kind in all harness; must be sold, as the owner has no use for them. 366 Hudson st., corner King.

FOR SALE—A BLACK HAWK MARE, 9 YEARS old, and her filly (2 weeks old), with a record of 2:35. To be seen at No. 39 South 5th av. JOSEPH SHORY, Jr.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE HORSES, SUITABLE for any business; sold for the want of use; no offer refused. Call at 118 Christopher st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—LADY'S TURNOUT; HANDSOME Horse, set of Harness and Top Pony Phaeton; also sorrel coupe Mare; sold at a sacrifice. Inquire, 352 East 66th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

GOOD STORAGE FOR CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS in clean and light rooms; no manufacturing done on the premises; special rates made to parties desiring to store two or more vehicles, and those wishing their carriages washed and cared for while in our hands; insurance also effected.
A. S. FLANDRAU,
372 and 374 Broome st. (old stand of Brewster & Co.)

KENTUCKY HORSES FOR SALE.

First class Driving Horses, now at stables, on Central av., above Judge Smith's. Gentlemen requiring superior horses are invited to inspect the stock. RICHARD PENISTAN.

LINEN HORSE SHEETS FROM 65 CENTS UPWARD; Dusters, Fly Nets, Ear Tips, very low for cash.
JACOBOWSKY & HART, 115 Chambers st.

OPEN SECOND HAND PHAETON, $75; TOP PHAEton, $80; Brewster Sulky, $65; Skeleton Wagon, $30; Express Wagon, $60; Road Wagon, $25; Single Harness, $10. WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster st.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY WANTS TO HIRE NEAT Road Turnout until July 1; must be first class and reasonable. Address ROAD TURNOUT, Herald office.

SECOND HAND CARRIAGES

for sale at great bargains.

3 Clarences, 6 Coupes, 3 Six-seat Rockaways, 3 Coupe Rockaways, 1 light Curtain Rockaway, 2 Half-top Cabriolets, 2 Victorias, Extension Top Phaeton, Six-seat Phaeton, Two wheel Dog Cart, Jump-seat Wagon, six-seat Depot Wagon, 2 Top Pony Phaetons, Four-seat No top Wagon, No-top Wagon, 25 Top Wagons.

Some of the above are in fine order and built by Brewster & Co., of Broome st., and other good makers.

A few sets of second hand Harness for sale at a bargain.

A. S. FLANDRAU,
372 and 374 Broome st. (old stand of Brewster & Co.)

SEASONABLE CARRIAGES.
Extension Top four passenger Phaetons, very light; Extension Top Cabriolets, light, hung very low; four seat Canopy Top Phaetons; Top Phaetons, in all grades, from $120 up; Open Phaetons from $100 up; Miniature Pony Phaetons, both basket and panel.
WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster st.

THE CHEAPEST TURNOUT IN THE CITY—$365—Bay Mare, 6 years, 15½ hands, sound and kind; has been ridden and driven by children; fears nothing; can trot fast; elegant top Phaeton and Harness, both good as new. 137 West 37th st.

THREE-QUARTER LANDAULET, LIGHT AND IN fine order, at a low price; 2 top platform rumble Phaetons, both in elegant order; 1 light open quarter Coach, by Wood Brothers, good as new; T Cart, by Binder, of Paris; 2 top side bar Wagons, by Brewster & Co. WILLIAM H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster st.

TEAM CANADIAN PONIES, 15 HANDS, $80 APIECE; New Top Express Wagons $50, $120; pony cheap. 4 7th av.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE 142 WEST 37TH ST.; 14 stalls; plenty carriage room; in complete order. Inquire HENRY SMITH, 586 6th av.

WANTED—SECOND HAND TWO-SEATED ONE-horse Carriage. C. B. GREENE, 91 Liberty st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

5 HORSES—SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS, AT A sacrifice, and no fair offer refused, at 410 West 30th st.

$55.—NICE LIGHT TOP DELIVERY BUSINESS Wagon, good order, half value; Horse, $75. 543 West 34th.

58 LIBERTY ST. OLD STAND.
Cheapest and best place in New York to buy Horse Sheets, Dusters, Whips, Robes, &c.; also best three-ply Garden Hose, Mexican Hammocks, &c. Very best goods. Very lowest prices.

$120 WORTH $250—LIGHT DELIVERY (NEW) Grocery Wagon; pony built Horses; suit any business; Depot Wagon, Harnesses. 207 West 19th st.

$125 FOR BEAUTIFUL NEW TOP EXPRESS OR Delivery Wagon, patent wheels. Seen 124 West 19th st.

SALES AT AUCTION.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY,
commencing at 10 o'clock,
at private residence 120 West 23d st. near 6th av.
Household Furniture, Steinway and Windsor Pianofortes, Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Bronzes, Fine Arts, &c.
Magnificent Parlor Suits, in finest satin; Vienna marble Tables, Etageres, Bronzes, Paintings, Curtains, Chamber Sets, in walnut, with spring and hair Mattresses, Pillows, Bedding, &c.; Extension Table, Buffet, Chairs in leather, Carpets, Silverware, Cutlery, Bookcase, Books, Library Suits, in tapestry and reps. Sale peremptory.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.
N. B.—Goods packed, boxed and shipped.

AT AUCTION,
BY VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, AUCTIONEERS,
at their AUCTION SALESROOM,
22 UNION SQUARE, 4TH AV., near 15TH ST.,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6,
at 11 O'CLOCK,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising of SATIN PARLOR SUITS, TURKISH SUITS, Dining Chairs, Extension Tables, black walnut and Cottage Bedroom Suits, Pier Mirrors, Bookcase, Writing Desk, Sideboards, hair and feather Mattresses and Pillows, rosewood Piano, Crockery, Cooking Utensils, Carpets, &c., &c.

A.—TUNIS JOHNSON, AUCTIONEER,
old stand 37 Nassau st.

ON TUESDAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT 37 NASSAU ST., assignee's sale of 2 fine Marvin Safes, 40 Desks of every description; also the Household Furniture, Carpets and Refrigerators.
6 SUPERB PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS,
Partitions, Railings, Show Cases, Oil Cloths; also 2 Collender Carrom Tables, all complete; Beer Pump and Restaurant Fixtures.

A.—MARBLE, GRANITE AND STATUARY MONUments.—J. B. KILLEEN, Auctioneer, sells this evening, at 3 o'clock, at 57 Lafayette place, near Astor place, New York, a large importation of Italian Monumental Work, marble, granite and polished granite Monuments and Tablets of all kinds; also very fine Statuary for parlor and cemetery, in all about 100 pieces, to be sold without reserve. The majority being works of art of recent importation are really worthy the attention of dealers in such and the general public. Remember the hour, 3 P. M. The owner must sell, as he sails for Europe immediately.

ATTENTION! HOUSEKEEPERS! ATTENTION
Auction sale THIS DAY, commencing at
10½ o'clock, at private residence
of Thomas Gershon, Esq., No. 206 West 25th st., near 7th av
Viz:—Elegant Steinway Pianoforte, one do. upright, Parlor Suits in satin, coteline and reps, fine Bronze Figures, Oil Paintings, Lace Curtains, Statuary, Marqueterie and Gilt Tables Centre do., Jardinieres, Bookstands, Pedestals, Brussels Carpets, Bookcases, Bedroom Furniture, Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, rep Suits, Chairs, Rockers, Clocks, Chromos, Engravings, fine curled hair and spring Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Blankets, &c., Dining Furniture, Extension Tables, Buffet Chairs, silver plated Ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, mantel and pier Mirrors, 19 Carpets, &c. B. R. MARTIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE. THIS MONDAY—ALBERT KRAMER, Auctioneer, will sell THIS (Monday) MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock,
the entire rich, costly and plain Household Furniture contained in the four story residence 130 East 16th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.
ONE BLOCK EAST OF UNION SQUARE.
comprising rosewood Pianoforte, magnificent Parlor Suits, latest style, covered in satin, cotaline and raw silk; also large and small rep and haircloth Suits; Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Centre Tables, Etageres, Secretaire and Library Bookcases, Desks, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, handsomely framed; large, elaborately carved Chamber Suits; large and small walnut Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, 25 spring and hair Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Sofa-Beds, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers.
22 Brussels, ingrain and Stair Carpets, Curtains.
2 handsome Pier Mirrors, large and small Looking Glasses.
Extension Dining Table, Buffet, 24 Dining Room Chairs, Library Tables, Silverware, 300 pieces Glassware, Cutlery, 2 fine Hall Stands, Basement Furniture, &c.
N. B.—Goods packed, boxed and shipped, city or country.

AUCTION SALE AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
R. C. CASHIN, Auctioneer.
THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock,
five story brown stone mansion,
NO. 47 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.,
FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, BRONZES,
VELVET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS
CARVED WALNUT CHAMBER SETS,
STEINWAY 7⅓ OCTAVE PIANOFORTE,
CENTENNIAL UPRIGHT PIANO.
PARLOR AND DRAWING ROOM SUITS, richly carved, covered in crimson, tan and gold brocade satin and coteline; Turkish and Spanish Lounges, Easy Chairs, inlaid gilt Centre and Console Tables, Etageres, Cabinets, plate Mirrors, lace Curtains, French Mantel Sets, 60-day Clocks, Music Boxes, Library and secretaire Bookcases, Library Tables, Turkish suit, marquetrie inlaid Writing Desk.
BEDROOM FURNITURE.—Elaborate and plain Bedroom Sets, inlaid gilt Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Washstands, Single and Double Bedsteads, 33 hair and spring Mattresses, Pillows, rep and plush Suits, marble top Tables.
DINING FURNITURE.—Extension Tables, Sideboard, Chairs in leather, Silverware, Crockery, two Hall Stands.
N. B.—The greater part of above furniture, bronzes and paintings purchased at Centennial and are all of superior quality. Arrangements made for packing or shipping it desired. Take 6th av. or University place cars or Broadway stage to 47 West 16th st.

AUCTION SALE
of the
KEYSER ESTATE,
THURSDAY, June 7.
Book maps now ready.
BLACKWELL & RIKER, Auctioneers,
Room 4, 119 Broadway.

A.—A.—S. DINGEE, AUCTIONEER
(By the New York Mutual Furniture Company, limited, sales and ware rooms, 19 East 14th st., six doors west of Broadway),
will sell TO-MORROW (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock,
for account of manufacturers and others, large line of elegant, medium and low priced Chamber and Library Furniture, in suits and singly (Eastlake, Queen Anne and other new designs); Parlor Suits, Hall Stands, marble top and Extension Tables, rosewood 7 octave Piano, elegant moquette Carpet, Wardrobes, fine Bedding, Library Tables, Paintings, Chromos, Engravings, Crockery; China, Glass and Silver Plated Ware; Fancy Goods, &c., &c. Dealers and housekeepers invited.

AUCTION SALE. AUCTION SALE.
At the private residence, 159 West 15th st.,
between 6th and 7th avs.,
THIS (Monday) MORNING, June 4, at 10½ o'clock.
Magnificent rosewood Grand Pianoforte, latest style Parlor Suits in satin, brocade, reps and haircloth; Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Etageres, Tables, Library and Secretary Bookcases, Parlor Desks, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Vases, Mirrors; rich, elaborately carved Bedroom Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Dressing Cases, Washstands, Wardrobes; hair and spring Mattresses, Bedding, Curtains, Mirrors, Lounges, Rockers, Chairs; 23 Brussels, Ingrain, Hall and Stair Carpets; Extension Tables, Sideboard, 24 Dining Chairs, Clocks, Vases; Glass, China, Silver Ware; Cutlery, servants', Kitchen and Basement Furniture, &c. E. ROTH, Auctioneer. Goods packed and shipped for purchasers. Take Crosstown or 6th, 7th, 8th or 9th av. cars to 159 West 15th st.

A. SCHWAB, AUCTIONEER, 277 BOWERY, OFFERS private to-day, or at auction to-morrow, Stock and Fixtures of first class Vinegar Factory, occupying a 5 story building, with Horses, Wagons, &c.

A. SCHWAB, AUCTIONEER, 277 BOWERY.—SELLS, 10 o'clock, 37 Chrystie st., elegant Furniture, Parlor Suits, Bedding, &c., of five story boarding house, only in lots. Dealers invited.

CHARLES T. LEVINESS, AUCTIONEER—SELLS Monday, 10½ o'clock, 7 Madison st., large assortment Groceries, 15 half chests Tea, Soaps, Coffee, Imported Goods, Counters, Scales, Icebox, Coffee Mill; also 20 cases Strawberry Juice.

GEO. W. KEELER, AUCTIONEER,
Salesroom 53 and 55 Liberty st.

Now on exhibition,
the largest and finest collection of
MAJOLICA WARE
ever seen in New York.
To be sold by auction, at 53 Liberty st., on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 5 and 6, at 12 o'clock each day.

Book sale will continue Monday.

G. WARBURG, AUCTIONEER, SELLS, 11 O'CLOCK, 8 Lispenard st., Machinery and Tools of Shoe Factory, Sewing Machines, Eyelet Machines, Dies, Lasts, 14-inch Roller, Heeling Jacks, &c.

GEORGE HOLBROOK, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL this day, at 2 o'clock, 436 Canal st., general assortment Household Furniture, &c.

H. B. HERTS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, STEINWAY & SONS' PIANO, CLOCKS, BRONZES, OIL PAINTINGS, RICH GLASSWARE, CHINA, &c., &c.

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 5, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,

AT NO. 5 EAST 41ST ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.,

THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE ABOVE FOUR STORY HOUSE, COMPRISING A USUAL ASSORTMENT.

HENRY DREHER, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day at 10 o'clock, at 297 Bowery, Furniture of a club room; 2 fine Oil Paintings, iron Safe, marble top Sideboard, large and small Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Awnings, wire Screens, Stoves, &c., in lots.

J. HAVEN, AUCTIONEER,
will sell THURSDAY, June 7, at 10½ A. M.,
at East 33d st., near 5th av.,
entire contents of large brown stone house, consisting of handsome rosewood Piano, Chickering maker; elegant carved rosewood Parlor Suits and Tables, Mirrors, Lambrequins, Parlor Beds, Armoires, rosewood Bedsteads, Bureaus, Aubusson, Wilton, body Brussels Carpets, Silver Service Set, China, Glass and Crockery Ware. This is one of the best sales of the season.

J. HAVEN, AUCTIONEER,
will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M.,
at 39 and 41 East 13th,
large lot of Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Parlor Suits, Bedroom Sets, Beds, Bedding, Plimpton, Champion and Sofa Beds, marble top Tables, Pictures, Glass, Crockery and Silverplated Ware, &c.

JAMES CAGNEY, AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE agent, office and salesroom 303 14th st., near 8th av.; Tuesday next, storage and consignment Furniture and goods, about 25 elegant Carpets, by mortgagee. Cagney & Co.'s storage warehouses, 303, 305 14th st., 103 feet deep.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM CORner of 7th st. and Hall place, will sell this day, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, at 11 o'clock, all the Fixtures of first class Drug Store No. 807 7th av., corner of 53d st., Counters, Shelving, Glass Cases, Soda Water Fountain, Scales, Bottles, Desk, &c.
GEO. BOUCKEIN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

L. J. & I. PHILLIPS WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCtion, on Monday, June 4, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at 111 Broadway, the three story brick House and Lot 135 West 19th st.; house 22x40, lot 22x75.

SALES AT AUCTION.

LEO HERZBERG, AUCTIONEER, SELLS, 10½ o'clock, 399 9th av., large Stock and Fixtures of Fancy and Gents' Furnishing Store: Ribbons, Laces, Jewelry, Spool Silk and Cottons, Shirts, Ties, Underwear, &c.; positively in lots. Dealers invited.

M. McCANN, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON MONday, June 4, at 11 o'clock, at No. 944 6th av., corner 53th st., the contents of a music store, consisting of a complete stock of Sheet Music, Music Plates, Music Books, Piano, two choice old Violins, and other Musical Instruments, Showcases, Books, Stationery, Engravings, &c.

M. NUSSBAUM, AUCTIONEER, 261 BOWERY, sells this day, at 11 o'clock, 292 av. A, corner 18th st., Stock and Fixtures of first class Liquor Store, consisting of a large and selected stock of fine Liquors, barrels of Brandies, Whiskeys, Wines, &c.; also elegant Fixtures, four-pull Ale Pump, splendid Bar, Back Bar, fine Ice Box, silverplated Cigar Case, &c., without reserve, in lots. Trade and dealers invited.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—PETER BOWE, AUCTIONEER, sells, this day, at 11 A. M., at his salesroom, 8th st. and University place, a fine lot of Cloth, Umbrellas, Stockings, Wines, Liquors and Cigars. L. A. CURRY, Marshal.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—S. FIRUSKI, AUCTIONeer, 422 Fulton st., Brooklyn, sells this day, at 11 o'clock, Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Bedding, &c. By order of A. H. Samuels, Grand st.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—CLOTHING AND JEWELry.—THOS. J. McGRATH, Auctioneer, 158 Chatham st., corner Mulberry, will sell this day, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also Coats, Pants and Vests. By order B. J. Fry, 3d av. N. B.—Sale of Jewelry will commence at 11 o'clock sharp.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—JAMES AGAR, AUCTIONeer, will sell this day, at 59 New Bowery, 500 lots of Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Sheets, Spreads, Table Linen, Shoes, Gaiters; also Coats, Pantaloons and Vests. By order of George Cudlipp, East 12th st.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, GENERAL AUCtioneer, salesroom No. 152 Canal st., near Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 630 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts, Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.; also large assortment Coats, Pants and Vests. By order Henry McAleenan, 8th av.

RICHARD WALTERS' SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Mortgage sale, Monday, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, 27 East Broadway.—A general assortment of Furniture—viz., one crimson rep and gilt Parlor Suit Furniture, marble top Tables, Bureaus and Washstands, 40 Bedsteads, hair and husk Mattresses, three fine walnut Bookcases, Chairs, Carpets, Pictures, Sewing Machines, &c.; also one first class rosewood Pianoforte, one small Piano, two fine Organs, one Melodeon, combination Safe, &c. By order attorney. Cash advanced on all kinds of merchandise for sale or storage.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.
Valuable Tenement Property at auction, on Friday, June 8, 1877, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the four story brick House and Lot, 19.3x92 feet, more or less, and known as No. 545 East 16th st. Particulars at the office of the auctioneer, 3 Chambers st.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER.—S. KINSTLER SELLS, at 2 o'clock, at 450 and 452 Canal st., Parlor and Chamber Suits, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Carpets, Oilcloths, Mirrors, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Plimpton Secretary Bedstead, Sewing Machines, Soda Water Fountains, Saloon Tables, Chairs, Sofa Beds, Lounges, &c.

DRY GOODS

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

FRENCH CAMBRICS,

FRENCH ORGANDIES,

FRENCH CHINTZ,

NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS, at

TWENTY CENTS PER YARD.

Also

PACIFIC PERCALES at 12½ cents.

STRIPED DRESS GOODS at 9 cents.

MADRAS GINGHAMS at 25 cents.

YARD WIDE CHEVIOT SUITINGS at 30 cents.

STANDARD PRINTS

FROM FIVE CENTS PER YARD.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STREETS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, 16 EAST 14TH ST., new arrivals of latest Summer Fashions; grand display of the new, beautiful and fanciful imported Paris Designs; come early and satisfy your eyes; Patterns, with cloth models, of all the new designs now ready. 16 East 14th st., shady side.

SCHEPPERS BROS.'

Bunting.

For ladies' Suits. Stripes and plain.

This beautiful material is now offered in the choicest shades at all the principal Dry Goods stores. To judge from the present demand this novelty of the season will be in vogue at all our watering places and other fashionable summer resorts.

Without any gum or artificial stiffenings, as is the case with the expensive foreign grenadines, this light, cool and elastic texture will neither crease nor damage by rain or salt water.

This article does not only recommend itself by cheapness, but also by beauty and durability.

Lovely suits are made from it, trimmed with fringes and ruches of the same material.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, 16 EAST 14TH ST., new arrivals of latest Summer Fashions; grand display of the new, beautiful and fanciful imported Paris Designs; come early and satisfy your eyes; Patterns, with cloth models, of all the new designs now ready. 16 East 14th st., shady side.

AT MARIE TILMANN'S (FROM PARIS), AGENT AND importer.—New, splendid assortment Paris Bonnets, at Paris prices. 423 6th av., second door below 26th st.

CRAPE.—WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE trade, and especially the ladies, to our improvement in refinishing new and old Crape, MAKING IT WATERPROOF and a beautiful black, by Shriver's patent. Fashion Parlor, Domestic Building, corner 14th st. and Broadway.
S. C. SCHRIVER & CO.

MME. CAMILLE DE LACY WILL SELL, BEFORE going to Europe, imported Bonnets and Round Hats, faultless shapes, at half price. 882½ Broadway, near 19th st.

INSTRUCTION.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

A.—THOMPSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 20 4TH av., opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling and German, day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy taught practically with instruments. Demand for operators.

PAINE'S COLLEGE 62 BOWERY. PAINE'S UPTOWN College removed 807 Broadway. Commercial and English branches, all hours.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

CARTIER'S DANCING ACADEMY, 8 UNION square; open all summer; private lessons any hour; glide waltz specialty. Receptions Mondays.

BILLIARDS.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

A LOT OF SECOND HAND BILLIARD TABLES IN perfect order, equal to new, at very low prices. H. W. COLLENDER, 738 Broadway.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD TABLES with Delaney's wire cushions, indorsed by all leading professional players; extra inducements now offered; second hand Tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN
and
JOSH HART'S
SUMMER THEATRE.
OPEN EVERY EVENING
DURING THE WEEK.
GRAND VOCAL and
INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
EVERY SUNDAY EVENING.

50—50 50—50
STAR
OLIO
ARTISTS
EVERY
EVENING
GRAND CONCERT
EVERY SUNDAY
EVENING. Admission,
25— 25c. extra
25c. for
25— reserved seats.

ABERLE'S TIVOLI THEATRE,
8th st., between 2d and 3d avs.
The coolest theatre in the city. The new spectacular and trick Pantomime of THE ICE KING. The great Vienna Ballet. The wonderful Novelty Troupe.
MATINEE EVERY THURSDAY.

MR. EDWARD MORAN'S GREAT PICTURE, "The Commerce of Nations Paying Homage to Liberty," is now on exhibition at the KURTZ GALLERY, MADISON SQUARE.
Admission 25 cents.

COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE, CORNER WEST 12TH and Greenwich av.—The only performance of the kind in the city. All new and spicy sensations this week.
Fascination, or the Spice of Life. | GAYEST SHOW OUT. | The Pleasures of Jardin Mabille.
Female Bathers in real water. Strange Sights for Strangers. On the Sly. French Minuet. Poses Plastique. Evening at 8. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2.

ARGYLE ROOMS, ARGYLE ROOMS,
6TH AV. AND 30TH ST.
BRILLIANT TERPSICHOREAN ENTERTAINMENT,
ONLY PLACE OF AMUSEMENT
OF THE KIND IN THE CITY.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT,
COMMENCING AT 9 O'CLOCK.
ENTRANCE ON 30TH ST.

WM. R. LENDRUM'S "ELFIN LOCOMOTIVE," RUNning on the endless railroad, the greatest wonder in the world, is now on exhibition at 647 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., from 3 to 6 P. M., from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission—Adults, 25 cents; children, 10 cents.

"MARCHE TRIOMPHALE," 40c.; "RETURN FROM Abroad" Waltzes, 60c.; "Washington's Grand March," 60c.; all by Rud. Aronson, and played nightly at Gilmore's Garden with distinguished success. Also just issued the charming English ballad, "Nancy Lee," 35c. Published by DITSON & CO., 711 and 843 Broadway.

CARD.—PIANO, ORGAN, VIOLIN, GUITAR, FLUTE, singing; private lessons; day and evening. UNIVERSITY, 39 Waverley place. Circulars mailed.

AMUSEMENTS.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

DALY'S 5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, June 4, and EVERY NIGHT, engagement of the celebrated and popular
EVANGELINE COMBINATION
and first production in New York of Rice & Goodwin's brilliant American Opera Bouffe and Spectacular Extravaganza, in three acts and ten tableaux, entitled
EVANGELINE.
EVANGELINE.
EVANGELINE.
EVANGELINE.
EVANGELINE.
EVANGELINE.
EVANGELINE.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.
GABRIEL, "Our Hero," a fascinating and pedestrianating young lover—in fact a "roaming" Romeo ... Miss ELIZA WETHERSBY
LE BLANC, a lawyer of the sayest shyster stamp, with a will and a way equally dark ... Mr. N. C. GOODWIN, Jr.
THE LONE FISHERMAN, a patient and singularly taciturn toiler of the sea, with a natural tendency to "bo k" ... Mr. HARRY HUNTER
CAPTAIN DEITRICH, a Dutch mercenary, who shows no mercy, being a mercy-nary cuss ... Mr. GEORGE S. KNIGHT
BASIL, Evangeline's sire ... Mr. M. C. DALY
KING BOORIOBOOLA GHA, royal proprietor of the mid-African diamond fields ... Mr. E. S. TARN
HANS WAGNER, a spiritual corporal, with undue corporeal proportions ... Mr. C. ROSINE
THE JAILER, never without his key and always on the qui vive ... Mr. PERCY VINING
RINGBOLT } a brace of deserters, who left } GOLDEN
and } their ship because they could } and
DEDSHAKE } not take it with them ... } DIXEY.
THE POLICEMAN, sometimes called a "peeler," possibly because he was never known to heed an appeal ... Mr. RICHARD GOLDEN
LO! THE POOR INDIAN, the lowest and lonest savage of them all ... Mr. JAS. NOLAN
EVANGELINE, "Our Heroine" a creature of impulse and an impetuous pet ... Miss LIZZIE HAROLD
CATHERINE, the very mildest sort of ante-nuptial mother-in-law—but wait! ... Mr. HARRY JOSEPHS
EULALIE, Evangeline's confidante, confidently hoping for woman's rights ... Miss LIZZIE WEBSTER
QUEEN BOORIOBOOLA, the King's much better half ... Miss BLANCHE GREENE
THE HEIFER, especially imported from Cowes ...

An interval of 275 days and 4 hours is supposed to elapse between the first and second acts and 60 hours and 12½ seconds between the second and third scenes of the last act. Still, watches differ, and it will be safest to keep an account for yourselves.

Among the many novel features in this charming production may be noted
ITS SPARKLING ORIGINAL MUSIC,
THE LONE FISHERMAN
(pronounced the most novel creation of the stage),
THE HEIFER DANCE,
THE WHITE WHALE,
BALLOON TRIP TO ARIZONA.

The whole constituting an evening of pure fun.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor ... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager ... Mr. A. M. PALMER

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

LAST FIFTH AND LAST WEEK WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST of WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST SMIKE. WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST with its great cast and unrivalled scenes. WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST SMIKE WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST SMIKE WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST SMIKE WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 7. WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST BENEFIT OF Mrs. MARIE WILKINS. WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Last Matinee of WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST SMIKE. WEEK
LAST Saturday Night—Last night of the season. WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK

The management takes great pleasure in announcing an engagement for the PRELIMINARY SEASON—commencing early in September—with the most successful stars now travelling,
MISS MAGGIE MOORE
and
MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON,
who will appear in their original characteristic Drama,
"STRUCK OIL,"
as played by them with enormous success in England, Australia and India during their tour ROUND THE WORLD.

TONY PASTOR'S. TONY PASTOR'S.
GREAT AUSTRALIAN COMBINATION,
THE DUVALLI SISTERS,
in their great specialty, entitled,
MAGIC TOYS.
Incidental to "Magic Toys" the Duvalli Sisters will introduce their world renowned Pas de Deux, a la Chilperic.
THE GRAND LONDON FEMALE SERENADERS.
Matinee Tuesdays and Fridays.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
POOLE & DONNELLY ... Lessees and Managers
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS.
Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

RAYMOND | LAST NIGHTS IN AMERICA OF
RAYMOND | JOHN T. RAYMOND,
RAYMOND | JOHN T. RAYMOND,
RAYMOND | JOHN T. RAYMOND,
SELLERS | in his great creation,
SELLERS | Colonel MULBERRY SELLERS,
SELLERS | Colonel MULBERRY SELLERS,
SELLERS | in Mark Twain's American Drama,
THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
Supported by Miss MARIE GORDON
and PARK THEATRE COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. EXTRA.
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Miss ADA DYAS
has the honor to announce that she will take her
FIRST BENEFIT IN AMERICA
on THURSDAY EVENING, June 7, 1877,
upon which occasion a most attractive programme will be offered.
The following ladies and gentlemen have generously volunteered their services:—
Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. George Rignold,
Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. H. J. Montague,
Miss Effie Germon, Miss Marie Wainwright,
Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mr. Thomas Baker, musical conductor,
and many others.
Sale of seats on Tuesday morning at the box office.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA CARD
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 9,
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT
to
Mr. HARRY BECKETT,
prior to his departure for Europe.
AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT
WILL BE PRESENTED.
REMEMBER, JUNE 9.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. Lester Wallack
LAST THREE NIGHTS
of
ROSEDALE.
The most superb Stage Production ever seen in this country.—Herald.
ROSEDALE ... MONDAY ... JUNE 4
ROSEDALE ... TUESDAY ... JUNE 5
ROSEDALE ... WEDNESDAY ... JUNE 6
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
as
ELLIOT GRAY.
Other characters by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Miss ALLIE DORRINGTON, Mr. CYRIL SEARLE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. W. A. EYTINGE, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss FLORENCE VILLIERS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. FARREN, Mrs. SEFTON and Miss BLAISDELL.
Carriages may be ordered at 11:15.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EXTRA.
ANNUAL BENEFIT OF
Mr. WILLIAM W. TILLOTSON,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 6, at 1:30,
on which occasion will appear
Mr. GEORGE RIGNOLD
Mr. GEORGE RIGNOLD
as
KING CHARLES, THE MERRY MONARCH.
KING CHARLES, THE MERRY MONARCH.
KING CHARLES, THE MERRY MONARCH.
Also,
WILLIAM, in BLACK EYED SUSAN.
Further particulars in Tuesday's papers. Sale of seats commences on Tuesday, 8 A. M. Reserved seats $1 50 each.

BOWERY THEATRE. MONDAY, JUNE 4,
Mr. J. Z. LITTLE and
Mr. THOMAS GRAHAM,
in the thrilling sensation drama of
ROVING JACK;
OR, SAVED FROM THE WRECK.
Preceded by the farce of the SWISS SWAINS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.
Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK ... Lessee
Mr. E. G. GILMORE ... Manager
Mr. P. S. GILMORE ... Musical Director
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JUNE 4.
PROGRAMME.
1. Overture, "Massaniello" ... Auber
2. Concert Waltz, "Invitation a la Danse" ... Weber
3. Cavatina from Sonnambula ... Bellini
SIGNOR ENRICO LAPRESINI.
4. The Gems of Martha ... Flotow
5. Cornet solo, air and variations ... Proch
MR. M. ARBUCKLE.
6. Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 2 ... Liszt
7. Polka, for voice, "Sus dos" ... Lemas
SIGNORINA ELISA GALIMBERTI.
8. Nocturne, "Monastery Bells" ... Wely
9. Weber grand piano solo.
MISS JULIA RIVE.
10. Descriptive song, "Mariner's Daughter" ... Lover
MR. WILLIAM HAMILTON.
11. Humorous fantasy, "Lot is Dead" ... Wilmers
12. Galop, "The Coaching Club" ... Keckeller
13. March, "The Soldier's Return" ... Gilmore
SUNDAY EVENINGS SPECIAL PROGRAMMES.
50 cents admission. Boxes, seating four, $3.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
CHARLES E. NEWTON ... Lessee and Manager
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
JOHN A. STEVENS. | UNKNOWN. | NINA VARIAN.
Triumphant success. | Triumphant success.
"Generous applause was awarded by an appreciative audience."—Herald. | "All the necessary outfit to insure success."—News.
25c., 50c., 25c., 50c. 25c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE GREAT NEW YORK AQUARIUM,
Broadway and 35th st.,
open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
Coolest and most delightful place in the city.
Gorgeously colored Tropical Fishes and Anemones. Living White Whale.
Surgeon Fishes, Hamlets, Grunts, Horseman, Squirrel, Balloon and Drum Fishes, Hell Benders, Proteus, live Coral Builders and every variety of river, lake, pond and deep sea inhabitant. Wonderful Century Plant in bud and about to blossom. Sable Quintet of Jubilee Singers and orchestral concerts every afternoon and evening.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Central.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—40 WEST 3d st., convenient to Broadway. Inquire from 10 to 4 o'clock.

East Side.

A—THE MAGNIFICENT PLOT OF 18 EXTRA VALUable lots, with full front on Park av., now tunnelled completely, 88th and 89th sts., all on grade, superb high ground, just east of Madison av., will be peremptorily sold Tuesday, June 5, at 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in separate parcels. JAMES M. OAKLY, Auctioneer.

West Side.

A MAGNIFICENT MEDIUM SIZED FOUR STORY House for sale at great bargain. 63 West 54th st.

GREAT BARGAIN—WEST 34TH ST.—THREE STORY high stoop brick House, in complete order; 12 rooms, bath, gas fixtures, range, hot and cold water, marble hall, &c.; rent, $800 to a good tenant; cheapest house in the city. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 107 West 23d st.

$5,000 WILL BUY A TWO STORY AND BASEment brick House on West 23d st.; lot 25x107, house on rear of lot; leasehold. HALL & SQUIRES, 203 West 23d st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

FOR SALE, BUSINESS, OR EXCHANGE CHEAP—AN Express Business and Turnout, consisting of large, active, able young Horse; strong platform, spring covered wagon and good Harness; also light Rockaway, a shifting top Buggy, a four-seat leather cushioned Park Phaeton (Brewster make), Harness, Robes, Mats, Stable Tools &c., all together or separately. No. 197 Fulton st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM OF 70 ACRES will be sold under a mortgage foreclosure on the 12th inst., at noon; the house and barn nearly new; house large and convenient; large orchard and good fruit; good water; location perfectly healthy; property worth about $8,000; about 2½ miles from the village of Cold Spring, opposite West Point; just the place for a city family in summer. Apply to L. L. LIVINGSTON, Esq., 180 9th av., New York, or to O. M. BAXTER, Cold Spring, N. Y.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT BABYLON; also one unfurnished; delightful situation, near the water, with boating and trout fishing. SUTTON & CO., 117 Wall st.

AT ELIZABETH—A FURNISHED HOUSE, PLEASantly located, and only a few minutes' walk from Union Depot, modern conveniences, garden and lawn, to let, for the summer or longer, reasonably; possession any time. Address W. J. CARLTON, 39 Park row, New York.

A FULLY FURNISHED COTTAGE, CONTAINING thirteen rooms, with shaded grounds, at Glenwood, on the Hudson. Apply at 109 East 26th st.

AT NEW BRIGHTON.—TO RENT, FURNISHED AND unfurnished Dwellings, charmingly located; good views; reduced rents. JAMES M. TAYLOR, 1½ Pine st.

AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A DESIRABLE FURNISHED Cottage, near the Hudson, to let, for July and August. H. C. JACKSON, Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT UPPER NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, about 20 acres of Land, extending from the river to the top of the mountain, convenient to steamboat or railroad; to be sold in whole or parts. Apply to GARRET SARVENT, Upper Nyack.

FOR SALE—DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY SEAT IN Scarsdale, Westchester county; 22 acres; modern house. Apply to GEORGE P. NELSON, 160 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT MOST DESIRABLE Country Residence, at Stamford, Conn., known as Union Place, about one hour's ride from this city, containing 2¼ acres of ground in a high state of cultivation, orchard and fruit trees; a large and commodious Dwelling of 16 rooms, stables, &c., &c.; will be rented at a low figure to a good tenant either for the season or the year. Apply to J. HEYDENREICH, 34 Greene st., or D. H. CLARK, Stamford, Conn.

MADISON, N. J.—HANDSOMEST PLACE BETWEEN Hoboken and Morristown; six acres; handsome buildings; fruit and shrubbery in abundance, having been a nursery; price $5,000. Owner here Monday and Tuesday. D. CURLEY, 12 Centre st.

SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE—NEAR QUAKERtown Station; send for circular, free. H. W. WEISS, Quakertown, Bucks county, Pa.

TO LET FURNISHED—AT FISHKILL, ON HUDSON, Residence of the late Smith T. Van Buren; ten acres; possession. Apply W. IRVING CLARK, 212 Pearl.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, NEAR ENGLEWOOD, a large House, with shade and fruit in abundance; water and gas in the house. Address box 243, Englewood, N. J.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, fully furnished, at Inwood, on the Hudson; only 48 minutes from Wall st. by Hudson River Railroad and Gilbert Elevated Railroad. Apply to E. L. TALCOTT, 42 Broad st.

TO RENT—AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., VERY NEAR the sea shore, two furnished Cottages; also to let or for sale, one unfurnished one; prices to suit the times. Apply at 7 East 65th st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COTTAGE AND CARriage House, fruit and shade, ground 100 by 200 feet, at College Point, for Hardware Store or Tinsmith Material. THOMAS ELLIOT, 141 West 3d st., corner 6th av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY IN city or country, 4 four story double Houses, in good location; price $32,000; yearly rents $4,000. GOODALE & MESSINGER, 11 7th av.

VALUABLE PROPERTY—YONKERS—SIX ACRES; near river; good House. Price moderate. To exchange. C. C. WAYLAND, 160 Fulton.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

BENNETT BUILDING,
Fireproof,
Located on Nassau, Ann and Fulton sts.
First Floor to let; suitable for bankers', insurance offices or lawyers; will be let together or in parts; be altered to suit tenants if desired; adapted for offices or stores.
Reasonable rents.
Also some eligible Law Offices to let.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.
Take the elevator. Inquire for janitor.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—CITY HOTEL, 8TH AND Broadway, for rent at reduced rate, in consequence of ill health of proprietor. Apply as above.

BAKERY TO LET, FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Large house, 14 rooms, on principle street. No. 7 Broadway, Yonkers. Inquire at 342 Greenwich st., or at Yonkers. N. B. HOYT.

NOTICE.—TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, new, (stone) Pier 1, North River (452 feet long, 80 feet wide), and adjacent bulkhead. For terms and further information apply at office of the Department of Docks, 117 and 119 Duane st., where plan of premises can be seen and examined.

TO LET—DINING SALOON 351 SPRING ST., WELL furnished, doing good business; connected with a hotel.

TO LET—A SPLENDID FIRST FLOOR AND LOFT, 60x25, with bay window, 137 8th st., near Broadway; rent low. Inquire on the premises.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, WEST 34TH.—Gentleman and wife will Board in part payment. Address BARGAIN, box 134 Herald Uptown office.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHed, by the year or season, at very low prices. J. HENRY JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, FOR FIVE MONTHS at a low rent, three story brown stone House; 49th st., near Lexington av. W. C. FLANAGAN, 153 Bowery.

TO LET, NEAR MADISON AV. AND 57TH ST.—A small well furnished four story brown stone House at a very moderate rent till 1st May next; no agents need answer. Address A. B. C., box 190 Herald Uptown office.

Unfurnished.

A HOUSE TO LET—101 VARICK ST., NEAR BROOME; all improvements; in good order; possession immediately.

HOTEL, NORTHWEST CORNER OF GREENE AND Amity sts.; also 24 Jane st., suitable for boarding or private house; also 343 East 62d st.; also Flats, 114 East 117th st., from $16 to $20. Agents notice. FINN, 339 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE STORY AND BASEMENT HIGH stoop brick House; large yard and all modern improvements; 17th st., near Irving place; in good order. Inquire St. Denis Hotel, corner Broadway and 11th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

A GENTLEMAN, LIVING HANDSOMELY NEAR 5th av. and 57th st., will let entire first bedroom Floor, handsomely furnished, with first class Board, to gentleman and wife, at $75 per week; no other boarders. Address box 43 Herald Uptown office.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, LARGE FRONT Room; also small Room; terms very low. 359 West 34th st., convenient to Elevated.

A HALL BEDROOM FOR A GENTLEMAN AT 22 Bond st.; references required. Apply between the hours of 10 and 4.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT 21 EAST 17TH ST. near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPing; also single gentlemen. 315 West 19th st.

FURNISHED FLAT TO RENT IN NEW FIRST CLASS French flat building; furniture new and superior; will be sold cheap; rent low. Apply to THOMPSON, 244 6th av.

FURNISHED ROOM, HOUSEKEEPING OR GENtlemen; hot, cold bath, closet; bath on the floor. 77 East 10th st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—AT 895 2D AV.; TERMS low. Ring fourth bell.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO GENTLEMEN.—Apply No. 50 East 13th st., between Broadway and University place.

FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR AND ALCOVE; NO objections to housekeeping; terms moderate. 403 West 23d st.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, $4 to $6; hall Rooms, $1 50 up. 86 West 3d st.

NEAT AND PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET near Hudson, Bleecker sts. and 6th av. cars. At 225 West 10th st.

NICELY FURNISHED SUIT OF ROOMS AND SINgle, at moderate price. 23 West 22d st.

RECEPTION ROOM AND BEDROOM, FURNISHED, for doctor's office; always been one. 317 West 19th st.

SPACIOUS SUIT OF PARLORS TO RENT—FURnished; gas, bath and running water. 54 East 10th st., near Broadway.

TO LET—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE for two gentlemen or artists or light housekeeping; all modern improvements; terms moderate. 216 East 45th st.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—PARlor and third floor; bath, closets, &c.; brown stone house; private family. 245 East 57th st.

WILL LET NICELY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT Room, $4 per week; private house 104 East 26th st.; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

5TH AV., 245—ADJOINING KNICKERBOCKER CLUB, near Hotel Brunswick and Delmonico's—An elegant suit of Apartments for gentlemen only; every possible convenience; summer prices.

31 COTTAGE PLACE, NEAR BEDFORD ST.—FURnished Rooms suitable for gentlemen or light housekeeping; terms moderate.

34 GREENWICH AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front Rooms to let, suitable for gentleman and wife. Call two days.

103 10TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—FURNISHED Rooms; terms, $9, $18, $25 monthly; gas, bath, &c.

139 WEST 11TH ST.—FURNISHED, A LARGE back Parlor, suitable for gentlemen or gentleman and wife; also small Rooms.

196 2D AV., NEAR 12TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOM to let, for two gentlemen; rent $4 per week.

203 WEST 16TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let from $2 upward, for gentleman and wife; light housekeeping; all improvements.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

APARTMENTS IN THE "FENIMORE" are all occupied excepting a few Suits, which are now to let at reasonable terms; all the improvements of flat houses; excellent neighborhood; rapid transit by New York Elevated Railroad; 57th st., west of 9th av.; a Doctor's Office to let. Manager constantly in attendance.

AT 429 4TH AV.—FLOORS, 5 ROOMS, TO LET; IMprovements; vault. Call see premises and OWNER, from 10 to 12.

A NICE FLAT TO RENT—AT $30 PER MONTH; seven rooms and kitchen; delightfully situated on 86th st., overlooking the Park. Apply to H. K. M'CONNELOGUE, 1,447 3d av.

HANDSOME PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON FIRST floor. 217 32d st., one block west of 6th av.

LOWER PART OF 125 EAST 31ST ST.—PARLORS, dining room, kitchen and bedroom.

TWO AIRY ROOMS FOR ORDERLY TENANTS, $7 per month, in new flat, 302 East 29th st.

15TH ST., 337 EAST, NEAR LIVINGSTON PLACE.—Upper Half house, or Floor over parlors; newly painted and papered.

BOARDERS WANTED.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

1—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH FIRST CLASS BOARD, 26 and 28 East 23d (Madison square); transients accommodated. Mrs. KENT.

1—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR WITHout Board, for families and single gentlemen; terms moderate. 108 Macdougal st.

1 LARGE SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM, HANDsomely furnished; other desirable Rooms; excellent accommodations; low prices. 53 West 28th st.

3 WEST 46TH ST.—A SUIT OF ROOMS, WITH OR without private Table; also single Rooms.

5TH AV., 341.—SECOND FLOOR, WITH OR WITHout Board.

5TH AV., 127 AND 129.—ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly, with or without Board; reference.

5TH AV., 33.—ONE FRONT SUIT; ALSO OTHER Rooms; superior Board; summer prices; permanent or transient.

10 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—Front Rooms, $12 to $16, for two, with Board; single $7 to $9; transient $1 50 day; table Board $4.

14 WEST 49TH ST., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Rooms, with Board, with or without private table; also single Rooms.

21ST ST., 109 WEST.—SECOND STORY LARGE front Alcove; also back Room, with or without Board; summer prices.

22D ST., 224 WEST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished, single or together; Board unexceptionable; summer prices; references.

31 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to gentlemen, with or without Board; appointments first class.

31 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5th av.—Fine Suits and single Rooms to families and gentlemen, with or without Board; house and appointments first class.

37 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BRUNSWICK HOTEL.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with private bath, with or without first class Board, at summer prices; references.

41 WEST 29TH ST., THREE DOORS FROM BROADway.—Large, airy Room, also a hall Room, with or without Board.

45 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—PLEASANT furnished Rooms, fronting on Park, to let, with good Board; references.

89 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 5TH AV.—FURNISHED or unfurnished Rooms, with or without Board; summer prices.

158 WEST 21ST ST.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without Board. Apply for two days.

190 WEST 10TH ST.—CHOICE OF ROOMS, SINGLE or double, newly and elegantly furnished, with first class Board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

249 WEST 14TH ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS TO let, with Board, to a family or gentlemen; references exchanged.

251 WEST 38TH ST.—LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS, with Board; furnished or unfurnished; also small Room; terms moderate.

258 WEST 21ST ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM, WITH closets and running water; hall Room; terms moderate.

412 WEST 19TH ST.—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED Rooms in private house for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without Board; terms to suit the times.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN HAVE LARGE, elegant corner Room, near Windsor Hotel; Board for wife. Address WINDSOR, Herald Uptown office.

FIFTH AV., 91.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITS and single Rooms, with or without Board; permanent or transient. Strangers visiting the city will find house and location desirable; summer prices.

FOUR OR FIVE BOARDERS WANTED—AT A PRIvate farm house; adults preferred. Address INQUIRER, box L, Bedford village, Westchester county, N. Y.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WOULD LIKE TWO OR three unfurnished Rooms and Board, in a French family preferred, will pay $50 per month. Address or apply, 387 6th av.

HOTELS.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

AT NEW ENGLAND HOTEL—LODGING A SPEcialty; 200 rooms, 50 cents, for gentlemen only. Corner Bowery and Bayard st.

CITY HOTEL, BROADWAY AND 8TH ST.—ROOMS and Board $7 weekly; $1 50 daily; also elegant Rooms 333 West 23d st.; references.

FRANKFORT HOUSE, 202 WILLIAM ST.—250 ROOMS, $1, $2, weekly; 25c., 35c. per day; cheap restaurant.

ST. GERMAIN, "EUROPEAN PLAN," BROADWAY, 22d st., 5th av.—Elegantly furnished Rooms reduced $1 and upward per day; restaurant; popular prices; elevator, &c. WM. G. TOMPKINS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good Board, in a private family, in Port Richmond, S. I.; terms moderate. Address B. E., box 214 Herald office.

AT BATH, LONG ISLAND—ONE HOUR FROM CITY, Board by day or week; boating, bathing and fishing; terms moderate. Mrs. WOOLDRIDGE, 5 Carroll st., Bath, L. I.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good country Board; Rooms large and airy; location healthy; drives delightful; convenient to depot. Post office and church; terms reasonable. Address box 14, Sheffield, Berkshire county, Mass.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN ASTORIA DESIRE TO rent a few large airy Rooms for the summer or permanently; most desirable and healthy location; convenient to boats and cars; excellent Board. Address V., box 129 Post office, Astoria, Long Island.

BOARD ON LONG ISLAND SOUND—SPLENDID LOcust grove, fine drives, fishing, boating and bathing on premises; convenient to Locust Valley Depot and landing; terms moderate. For circulars address D. F. CURLEY, 12 Centre st.

BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ONE HOUR FROM CITY, man, wife, two children and nurse; state price. SAMUEL, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; Parlor and Bedroom, bath; within one hour of City Hall, in or out of city; references exchanged. Address, naming price, which must be moderate, L. H. N., 239 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—AT SUMMIT OR ORANGE, FOR three adults and child; no other boarders. Address HIGHLAND, Herald office.

FEW PERSONS CAN OBTAIN GOOD BOARD; pleasant Rooms, at a large farm house, situated on high ground; lawn and croquet grounds, plenty of shade and fruit. Particulars inquire of WM. ROBERTS, box 214 Post office, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Parties may call Sunday.

FOUR OR FIVE BOARDERS WANTED AT PRIVATE farm house (adults preferred). Address INQUIRER, box L, Bedford village, Westchester county, N. Y.

LONG BRANCH.—ON OCEAN AV., APARTMENTS, with first class Board; stable, &c. Inquire at 299 5th av., corner of 31st st.

ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA Railroad; very healthy location, fine view, sea bathing; house first class; fresh vegetables, milk, &c.; references. Address 45 South Washington square.

PLAINFIELD, ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.—A private family, having two quite large Rooms on second floor, will take a party to Board; terms reasonable for good board; no other boarders. Address Post office box 10, Plainfield, or CASHIER, box 178 Herald office.

WANTED—SUMMER BOARD, FOR ABOUT THREE months, 40 to 100 miles from New York, in a mountainous region, with great abundance of shade and play grounds, and without suspicion of malaria or mosquitoes; no other boarders; five or six large Rooms and best possible Board required; liberal price will be paid. Address A. A. A., Herald office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

CRAWFORD HOUSE AND TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, White Mountains.—Arrangements for accommodation at both places can be made by calling or addressing, for one week, CHARLES G. EMMONS, 280 Washington st., New York.

GLEN HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.—THE Glen House opens June 16. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
This perfectly appointed hotel and cottages connected with it will open June 20, 1877. Address
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—THIS house is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting the Sound and Bay; fine bathing, boating and fishing; no liquors sold; terms moderate; send for circular. M. B. PARSONS.

RIVERSIDE PARK HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This family Hotel will open June 15; ocean and river bathing, fishing and shooting; terms $10 to $14. E. S. GREEN, formerly of Green's Bath Hotel, Long Branch.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.
The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the AMERICAN FLAG. Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia and WEDNESDAY from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE STEAMSHIPS.
Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing every twelve days alternately from Philadelphia and New York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.
For rates of passage and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
307 Walnut st., Philadelphia, 52 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Sailing on TUESDAY,
from pier 46 North River.
MONTANA, June 12, 3 P. M. | WYOMING, July 3, 10 A. M.
IDAHO, June 19, noon. | WISCONSIN, July 17, 10 A. M.
Cabin, $55, $65 and $75, currency.
Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $26.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP LINE.
TO BRISTOL (ENGLAND) DIRECT.
Sailing from pier 18 East River, as follows:—
ARRAGON, Symons..........Tuesday, June 5
CORNWALL, Stamper..........Saturday, June 23
Cabin passage, $70; intermediate, $45; steerage, $30 currency; excursion tickets, $120; prepaid steerage certificates, $26. Apply to W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 70 South st.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take the lane routes recommended by Lieutenant Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
ADRIATIC..........June 9, 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........June 16, 9 A. M.
GERMANIC..........June 30, 8 A. M.
From White Star docks, pier 52 North River.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, in gold. Return tickets on reasonable terms. Steerage, $28.
Saloon staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are placed amidships, where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
For inspection of plan and other information apply at the company's office, 37 Broadway, New York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
THE MAIL STEAMERS OF THIS COMPANY, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT PLYMOUTH (G. B.), for the landing of passengers, will sail from pier 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every Wednesday.
*VILLE DE PARIS, Durand..Wednesday, June 6, 1 P. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Wednesday, June 13, 7 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Wednesday, June 20, 1 P. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz..........Saturday, June 23, 2 P. M.
Price of passage, in gold (including wine):—
To Havre—First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin, $35.
Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding and utensils.
To Plymouth, London or any railway station in England—First Cabin, $60 to $100, according to accommodation; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin, $35; Steerage, $27, including everything as above.
Return tickets at very reduced rates, available through England and France.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
For passage and freight apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.—B. AND N. A. R. M. S. S. CO.
NOTICE.
With a view to diminish the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specific course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA...Wed., June 6 | *RUSSIA...Wed., June 20
SCYTHIA...Wed., June 13 | ALGERIA...Wed., June 27
Steamers marked (*) do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates.
Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER..........June 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........June 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..........July 7, 2 P. M.
From pier 45 North River.
Cabin, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, staterooms, smoking and bathrooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 and 33 Broadway, New York.

WILSON LINE—FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL, sailing from Eagle pier, Hoboken, as follows:—
HINDOO......June 13 | YEDDO..........June 30
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency. Excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., 56 South st.

MOST DIRECT AND ECONOMIC ROUTE TO HOLLAND, BELGIUM, THE RHINE, SWITZERLAND, &C., &C., VIA ROTTERDAM.
Steamer SCHOLTEN..........June 7
Steamer MAAS..........June 21
These beautiful steamers, carrying the United States mail to the Netherlands, are great favorites with the public. Trips regular, rates low, comfort and living perfect.
For freight, For passage,
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
27 South William st. 50 Broadway.
(Morris' European Express).

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY,
from pier 42 North River (foot of Canal st.), as follows:—
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Thursday, June 7
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, June 14
STATE OF NEVADA..........Thursday, June 21
VIRGINIA..........Thursday, June 28
First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodation; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New York.
STEERAGE TICKETS AT 45 BROADWAY AND AT THE COMPANY'S PIER FOOT OF CANAL ST., NORTH RIVER.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S LINE for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
SUEVIA..........June 7 | HERDER..........June 21
HAMMONIA..........June 14 | WIELAND..........June 28
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points in England:—First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's pier, foot of Second st., Hoboken.
WESER...Saturday, June 9 | ODER...Saturday, June 23
MOSEL...Saturday, June 16 | RHEIN...Saturday, June 30
Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, Havre or Bremen:—First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage Certificates, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
VICTORIA, June 9, 2 P. M. | DEVONIA, June 23, 2 P. M.
BOLIVIA, June 16, 9 A. M. | ANCHORIA, June 30, 8 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.
Cabin, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW YORK AND LONDON.
ELYSIA......June 9, 2 P. M. | EUTOPIA...June 23, 2 P. M.
Cabin, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28.
Cabin Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.
Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New York.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIERS NOS. 44 AND 51 N. R.
FOR LONDON.
GREECE..........Wednesday, June 6, at 12 M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT..........Saturday, June 16, 9:30 A. M.
ENGLAND..........Saturday, June 23, 3 P. M.
Cabin and steerage passage and drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFfice.—Cabin and steerage passage procured advantageously; drafts payable everywhere; railroad tickets, California and elsewhere. ROSSA'S Hotel, 182 Chatham square.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAMSHIP LINES.
For CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &C.,
sailing from pier foot Canal st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA,
Steamship ACAPULCO..........Friday, June 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamship CITY OF PEKING..........Wednesday, June 20
From SAN FRANCISCO TO SANDWICH ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamship CITY OF SIDNEY..........Wednesday, June 20
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, pier foot of Canal st., North River.

TEXAS LINE FOR GALVESTON, TOUCHING AT KEY West, carrying the United States mail.—The steamer CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, Captain Pennington, will sail on Saturday, June 9, at 3 P. M., from pier 20 East River. Through bills of lading given to all points on the Houston and Texas, Central International and Great Northern, Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroads. Freights and insurance at lowest rates. For freight and passage (having superior accommodations) apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
sailing from pier 37 North River,
for NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and with the company's steam line to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia.
NEWBERNE and WASHINGTON, N. C. (via Norfolk), every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
LEWES, Del., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware railroads and for REHOBOTH BEACH.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
Through passenger tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., at ¼ per cent. Freights received daily at pier 37 North River. General office No. 197 Greenwich st. N. L. McCREADY, President.

FOR BERMUDA, ST. THOMAS AND WEST INDIES.—The elegant British steamers CANIMA and ALHAMBRA, sailing June 7 and June 14, will now form a regular weekly line for Bermuda direct. The Bermudas are now the most favorite and convenient winter resort.
For full particulars and illustrated pamphlets apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE, Agent, 29 Broadway.

WEEKLY LINE FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.; BRUNSwick, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla., sailing every Friday from pier 20 East River at 3 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF AUSTIN, Captain Stevens..........June 8
Tickets to all points in Florida.
Apply, for information and tickets, to
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane.

NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE CROMWELL LINE. Steamship HUDSON, Saturday, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 9 North River.
Through bills of lading given to Mobile and principal points on the Mississippi River. For freight or passage apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., ST. JAGO AND CIENFUEGOS, Cuba.—Regular mail steamship CLEOPATRA will leave New York Saturday, June 9, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 62 South st.

HALIFAX, N. S., AND ST. JOHN'S, N. F.
CROMWELL LINE.
Steamship CORTES will leave pier 10 North River, Friday, June 8, at 3 P. M. For passage or freight apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West st.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

MORGAN'S LINE TO NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS.—The steamers will sail from pier 36 North River as follows:—
NEW YORK..........Saturday, June 9
For New Orleans direct, transferring Texas freight there to Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad for Morgan city, thence per Morgan's steamships to Texas ports. Through bills of lading signed to all points on the Mississippi River, Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Corpus Christi, Rockport, Brazos Santiago, Brownsville and to all points on the Houston and Texas Central, International and Great Western, Texas Pacific and Transcontinental railroads. Freight for St. Mary's and Fulton landed at Rockport.
San Antonio freight taken via Cuero at reduced rates.
Insurance can be effected under open policy of the line.
To New Orleans, ⅜ per cent; to Texas ports, ⅞ per cent.
For freight or further information apply to BOGERT & MORGAN, Agents, office pier 36 North River.

N. Y., HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL SS. LINE.—Steamers leave pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Wednesday, June 6
CITY OF NEW YORK..........Wednesday, June 13
CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, June 23
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW ORLEANS,
via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, June 23
Steamers leave New Orleans June 10 and July 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.—These first class steamships will sail at 3 P. M. from pier 13 North River, foot of Cedar st., for Havana direct, as follows:—
COLUMBUS..........Thursday, May 31
CLYDE..........Saturday, June 9
For freight and passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

A.—THE MARY POWELL, FOR WEST POINT, NEWburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Milton and New Hamburg, and Marlboro by ferry, will leave pier 39, N. R. (Vestry st.), daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M.

A.—TICKETS FOR PHILADELPHIA, LONG BRANCH, Ocean Grove, Boston, Newport, Providence, Troy, Saratoga, Montreal; baggage checked to destination. OVERIN'S EXPRESS, 63 West 33d, corner Broadway.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, commencing Monday, June 4, leave Vestry st. pier, North River, at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack ferry. West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New York Central Railroad for the West. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

ALBANY BOAT, PEOPLE'S LINE.
One of the elegant steamers DREW or ST. JOHN will leave pier 41 North River every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany for Saratoga and all favorite summer resorts North and West; fare only $1 50.

A.—CITIZENS' LINE STEAMBOATS FOR TROY connecting with all railroad lines North, East and West; magnificent steamers leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., pier 49 North River, foot Leroy st.

A.—1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, JONES Dock (Cold Spring), L. I.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER will leave New York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from pier 16 East River, foot of Wall st., at 3:45 P. M.; foot of 33d st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington. Tickets to all landings, 60 cents. Excursion tickets $1.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS LEAVE DAILY from pier 42, foot of Canal st., at 6 P. M., for passengers and freight.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—THE steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn (Jewell's Dock) 2:30 P. M., pier 37 East River 2:45 P. M., and 33d st. 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35c. Excursion tickets 50c.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS East.—The mammoth palace steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave pier 28, North River, daily (Sundays, July 1 to September 2, inclusive), at 5 P. M. Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT AND INTERMEDIate landings.—Steamer Escort leaves foot Franklin st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M., for freight and passengers.

THE NEW PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON,
via Providence direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
TIME, 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamers
MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND,
from pier 29 North River, foot of Warren st., at 5 P. M.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE
to Boston and all points East, daily (except Sundays), at 5 P. M., from pier 33 North River, foot of Jay st.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily; 3 depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets ferries, as follows:—7:30, 8:20, 9 (9:30 Limited), 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.), 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

8 O'CLOCK MORNING BOAT FROM HARRISON ST., for Englewood, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Have straw, Verplank's and Peekskill. The fast steamer P. C. SCHULTZ; carries passengers and freight at low rates.

EXCURSIONS.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

A.—A.—DAILY ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSIONS
Steamers NEVERSINK and TWILIGHT,
of the regular line, established 1871.
NEVERSINK leaves daily from
24th st., North River..........8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Pier 27, Park place..........8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Grand st., New York..........9:10 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn..........9:25 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Steamer Twilight, having been thoroughly overhauled and rebuilt, will make an excursion to Rockaway Beach on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 5, 6, 7, leaving 24th st., N. R. 9:30 A. M.; 10th st., N. R., 9:45 A. M.; pier 27, Park place, 10 A. M.; pier 2 N. R., 10:15 A. M.; Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 10:30 A. M.
Returning from Rockaway steamers leave 11 A. M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Fare 35 cents. Excursion tickets 50 cents.
Return tickets are good on either boat.

A.—A.—DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY Beach.—Steamer WILLIAM COOK, Capt. C. Adams, every day, as follows:—5th st., Hoboken, 8:30 A. M.; 23d st., North River, New York, 9:30 A. M.; 10th st., North River, New York, 9:45 A. M.; foot Franklin st., North River, 10 A. M.; pier 13, foot of Cedar st., North River, 10:15 A. M.; Atlantic st., South Brooklyn, 10:45 A. M. Fare, 35c. Excursion tickets, 50c. The music will be afforded by the William Cook Marine Band. Returning, leave Rockaway at 5 P. M.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS—STEAMER THOS. POWELL, capacity, 2,500; Barges Chicago, Baltimore, Durant; Popular Groves; open Sunday. MARTIN & KASKELL, 110 South st.

A.—FISHING BANKS AND SANDY HOOK EVERY day, Saturdays excepted, Ocean Steamer SETH LOW leaving Harrison st., North River, 6:30; 8th st., East River, 7; pier 27 East River, 7:15; 10th st., North River, 7:40; pier 6 North River, 8 A. M. Tickets, $1. AL. G. FOSTER, Manager.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—STEAMER GENERAL SEDGwick; Barges Harvest Queen, Republic, Caledonia, Baldwin and Anna; also Excelsior Park, Raritan Beach, Cold Spring and Oriental Groves. N. S. BRIGGS (late H. B. Crosset), 384 West st., opposite Christopher street ferry. Open evenings.

PLYMOUTH ROCK. ALL THE WEEK
UP THE HUDSON TO NEWBURG.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE MILES SAIL
for
FIFTY CENTS.

THE BEAUTIFUL RIVER,
SUBLIME MOUNTAIN SCENERY.
Romantic Revolutionary reminiscences.

JARRETT & PALMER'S superb palace steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, renowned for its beauty, speed, safety, capacity, comfort and conveniences, will, EVERY DAY of the week beginning
MONDAY MORNING, June 4, 1877,
make a grand trip up the beautiful HUDSON to the historic city of Newburg, passing en route the wondrous PALISADES,
THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY AT WEST POINT,
and affording passengers ample time in which to visit WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS and the many other points of Revolutionary interest for which Newburg is famous. Will return at an early hour.
The splendid excursion will have the additional attraction of
A GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
provided by
A FULL MARINE BAND,
CHIME OF CHURCH BELLS,
CHOIR OF MADRIGAL BOYS,
MOZART GLEE CLUB,
ARTHUR BENT, the Cornet Soloist, &c., &c.
FARE for the whole excursion only..........FIFTY CENTS.
**Boat will leave the stone pier No. 1, at the Battery, North River, every morning of the week, at half-past 8, and the foot of 22d st., North River, at 9 o'clock.
SUNDAY, June 10, TWO GRAND TRIPS TO ROCKAWAY, for which special arrangements are being made.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, 3 OR 4 UNFURnished Rooms, in good neighborhood; rent must be low. Address F., box 136 Herald Uptown office.

In the Country.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR THE summer, within thirty miles from the city; should be well furnished and have spacious grounds and stable. Address, with full description and terms, box 2,515 Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COOKING RANGE (about 12 feet) and Broiler; must be as good as new. Address CASH, box 103.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

A SUMMER NECESSITY.—CHATEAU LAGAROSSE, the favorite claret; an original case of 50 quarts shipped to any address on receipt of $24.
VICTOR E. MAUGER, 110 Reade st.

COGNAC BOTTLED AT JONZAC DISTILLERIES, finest imported; also in wood. VICTOR E. MAUGER, New York.

MATRIMONIAL.

ANY YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT, BEAUTY, &c., and matrimonially inclined, will meet with a response by addressing Prof. C. D. B., Herald Uptown office.

PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SACRIFICE STEINWAY Pianoforte, cost $900, for $100; an elegant 7⅓ octave, exquisitely carved case, four round cornered, rosewood Windsor Pianoforte, cost (last August) $1,000, for $300, including Stool, Cover, Music Cabinet, cost $100. Call private residence 120 West 23d st., near 6th av. N. B.—Box for shipping.

A CHANCE.—SPLENDID NEW UPRIGHT AND square Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased; a few nearly new exceedingly low; all new Pianos warranted for five years; greatest reduction to cash customers ever offered, at HAINES BROS., 145 and 147 5th av., corner 21st st. Old Pianos taken in exchange.

A.—FOR RENT, UPRIGHT, SQUARE AND GRAND Pianos of our own make; also for sale and rent, a number of fine second hand Pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD ROUND CORNER 7 octave Piano, cost $700, in perfect order; must be sold by Tuesday; price $150. To be seen 706 Broadway.

A.—SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, IN PERFECT ORDER, for $75; good maker. 352 Bowery.

ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND STEINWAY Pianos, some nearly new, very low; also Pianos of other makers; beware of bogus pianos palmed off as genuine Steinway make, at auction or in private houses. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 14th st. New York.

A FAMILY, LEAVING TOWN, WILL SELL SEVEN octave rosewood upright Pianoforte, cost $500, for $75. 196 2d av., near 12th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SELL STEINWAY Pianoforte at sacrifice; a brilliant and powerful toned four round rosewood case; Piano richly carved, and inlaid with marquetry, having every improvement, 7⅓ octaves, full agraffe, &c., purchased at Centennial, cost $1,500, will sell for $300 cash; a perfect parlor gem; an elegant cabinet Upright Piano, $200; also handsome and desirable Household Furniture in lots to suit. N. B.—Furniture and Piano can be packed for shipping if desired. Call at private residence No. 47 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A STEINWAY PIANO, $100.—PRIVATE FAMILY will sacrifice magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, 7 1-3 octaves, four round, patent agraffe and other improvements; cost last February $1,000, for $225; Stool, Cover, Music Cabinet, Music, &c.; has box to ship. Call this day, residence 130 East 16th st., one block from Union square, and near 3d av.

A FEW SECOND HAND WEBER PIANOS AT VERY great bargains, some of them used but a very short time by our best musicians, and really almost as good as new; fully warranted in every respect. Please call at the WEBER Warerooms, 5th av. and 16th st.

BARGAIN.—$50; BEAUTIFUL PIANO, 7⅓ OCTAVE; almost new; instalments; rent $3. CABLE, 107 West 23d st.

DURING THESE HARD TIMES WE WILL SELL 7 octave Pianos, $150; 7 1-3 octave, $160 cash; 2 stop Organs, $50; 4 stops, $56; 7 stops, $68; 8 stops, $75; 10 stops, $88; 12 stops, $100 cash; not used a year; in perfect order. HORACE WATERS & SONS, 40 East 14th st., between Broadway and University place.

GREAT REDUCTION—NEW FIRST CLASS PIANOS, $200; new Organs, 7 stops, only $85; guaranteed; second hand Pianos and Organs to rent, $2 and upward; instalments; repairing and tuning cheap. LUDKE'S Warerooms, 60 East 4th st., near Bowery.

ROSEWOOD 7 OCTAVE STEINWAY PIANOFORTE, cheap; 7 octave carved legs Pianoforte, $75. GORDON'S, 157 Bleecker st.

STEINWAY, WEBER AND CHICKERING PIANOS, cash or instalments; two Upright and Square Pianos to rent very low. BETTS, 8 Union square (4th av.), near 14th st.

STEINWAY GRAND PIANOS FOR RENT—CHICKERing and Weber Pianos on instalments; 7 octave carved legs, $160; good Piano, $40; Organs, $35, $40. GORDON & SON, 13 East 14th st.

TWO MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianos for $265; new and richly finished; best makers in New York; full warrantee five years; can be fully tested; box for shipping; an object made to a quick purchaser. Apply at
BATTERSON'S Furniture Storage Establishment,
205 West 49th st., corner Broadway and 7th av.

$35.—GOOD PIANOFORTE; IN PERFECT ORDER; great bargain for cash. BIDDLE'S, 13 Waverley place, near Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

HARDWARE NOVELTIES WANTED—TO INTROduce into Ireland this summer. Address W. WHITESIDE, Sycamore, Ill.

MURDEROUS TRAMPS.

BLOODY DEED COMMITTED BY BURGLARS—A WIFE SHOT AND KILLED WHILE HELPING HER HUSBAND TO DEFEND THEIR LIVES.

[From the Norristown (Pa.) Herald.]

For six or seven years past a house and lot at the village of Blue Bell, in Whitpain township, about five miles from Norristown, owned by Mr. George Hart, has been occupied by Mr. Samuel Rader and family. Mr. Rader is about seventy-five years old, and his wife, who is the victim of the present tragedy, had attained the age of seventy. Besides himself and wife there were no other persons in the house except a little girl. About three o'clock this morning he awoke and went to the window to take a look at the weather. He returned to bed, when he heard a noise made by some one crawling on the floor of his bedroom. After listening again he sprang out of bed, when he was grabbed by a man, who jumped up from the floor at the foot of the bed. The burglar in a loud whisper said, "Don't halloo or I will shoot." Mr. Rader grappled with the intruder, and a scuffle ensued. He then called "Murder," and the burglar fired, the ball striking the wall. Mr. Rader seized his gun and his wife got out of bed to assist him. The discharge of his gun was followed by a shot from the burglar, the ball striking Mrs. Rader in the breast and killing her immediately.

BLOODY TRACKS.

The robbers then fled. One of them attempted to jump out of the front window, and when partly out Mr. Rader gave him a push with his gun which sent him headlong to the ground. The ladder also fell over with him, and upon it, the window and other places his blood could be seen. The other ran through an entry and into a side bedroom. In feeling his way in the dark for the window he put his hand upon the counterpane and left a pool of blood which soaked through to the sheet. He then evidently kicked all the glass out of the window sash and then jumped through the window to the ground. He had received wounds of some kind, for upon the floor and window were large drops of blood, and in his flight he dropped his cap upon the floor.

The neighbors were promptly aroused, and by daylight the surrounding country was alive with armed men seeking the murderers. It was thought that the latter could not have gotten far, as it was so near morning when the crime was committed, and they were supposed to be hiding in some of the fields or hedges. The farmers were warned to be on the lookout and requested to search their fields thoroughly.

THE MURDERERS SUPPOSED TO BE TRAMPS.

The burglars, who are supposed to be a white and a colored man, are probably tramps, and had been prowling around the neighborhood all night. They had been to several other houses, but finding all the windows closed had not made an effort to enter. They evidently noticed that the sash of Mr. Rader's window was raised and determined to enter the house. A ladder was obtained at Prefontain's store, which was not long enough to reach the sill, and they had to draw themselves up about four feet after reaching the top round.

The tracks of the men could be easily traced to and from the house, as one of them was barefoot. They had lounged around the village until they became familiar with its surroundings and found out where a ladder could be obtained.

THE COUNTRY AROUSED.

After the deed was committed one of the men, who is supposed to have fired the fatal shot, was tracked as far as Penllyn. Here the trail was lost and several houses searched without any discovery. His route was marked by the blood left on the fences he crossed and the marks of his bare feet in the dusty roads. He must have been a tall man, for in some places his strides were five feet in length. The other man took an opposite course, supposed in the direction of Norristown.

It is believed that both of them are in hiding at no great distance from the place of the tragedy. The entire neighborhood for miles around is aroused and bands of armed men are searching the country. Detectives and police authorities have been notified, and there is a prospect of at least one of the men being caught.

THE G. A. R.'S NEGLECT

NEW YORK, May 31, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I noticed with sadness that the tomb of the brave Montgomery, in St. Paul's, was passed by unheeded on Decoration Day, by the thousands who hastened to pay honor to our patriot dead in the different cemeteries. The same omission was noticeable for some years after May 30 became the recognized day for tribute to be paid to the brave men who fell in defence of American liberty, and on Decoration Day in 1874 and 1875, the Montgomery Guards, "independent," caused the first flowers to be strewn on the grave of Quebec's hero. The expense was borne by me alone, and I was willing to continue the patriotic duty each year, but the Grand Army of the Republic undertook to relieve me of the pleasant burden in 1876. As I stood on Broadway yesterday I waited patiently to see Montgomery's grave crowned with immortelles, but alas! his monument was passed unnoticed. If the omission was an oversight of the Grand Army it may be pardoned, although inexcusable. The grave of Montgomery should not be placed in obscurity, and if the members of the Grand Army neglect to give it recognition I shall see to it in the future, as I have in the past, that the place which contains his ashes receives the soldier's glorious wreath. Respectfully,

JOHN J. MARTIN,
Late Captain of the Montgomery Guards.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

[From the Lexington (Ky.) Press]

The NEW YORK HERALD has taken sides with the advocates of making silver coin a legal tender in the payment of debts to any amount. It offers the only solution of the resumption of specie payments that does not involve widespread and inevitable ruin to almost every business interest in the country. By adopting the silver standard, and the silver dollar as it has existed since the foundation of the government, a check is at once given to any further depreciation of values, with every reason to believe that an appreciation in values will be one of the early results. While we admit that there is a measure of injustice to the creditor class by adopting the silver standard, still the injustice that has already operated against the debtor class is more than an equal offset.

A LOCUST PLAGUE.

After an Absence of Seventeen Years the Pest Returns to New Jersey.

THE FARMERS STARTLED.

How the Insects Destroy Valuable Crops.

On the first day of June, after an absence of seventeen years, the much dreaded locust made its appearance in the State of New Jersey, and already the whole neighborhood of the Orange Mountains is teeming with these unfamiliar insects. It may well be imagined that alarm and terror have taken possession of the whole people of this region, who fear that their fields and gardens may be swept away before the devouring army which has so unexpectedly invaded the State. Public attention had scarcely been called to the probable appearance of these pests, but on the appointed day the locusts manifested themselves, regardless of what the newspapers might or might not be saying concerning them. They came out of the ground in such numbers that it is no wonder even the bravest of Jerseymen were frightened, especially as their first impulse seemed to be to devour whatever vegetation was to be found in that not too luxuriantly fertile country. "In less than twenty minutes after they break from the shell," writes an astonished native to the HERALD, "they begin to feed, and everything they strike dies. They are abundant enough to destroy every piece of shrubbery in New Jersey." There is, perhaps, little reason to fear that their devastations will be in any way so complete as the imaginations of excited Jerseymen would make the world believe; but that they will do at least as much damage as would be inflicted by an invading army can scarcely be gainsaid.

THE BIBLE DESCRIPTION.

No better idea of the destructiveness of the locusts, especially in the East, can be formed than from the description of them written by the Prophet Joel. "A fire devoureth before them," says the prophet, "and behind them a flame burneth; the land is as the Garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness; yea, and nothing shall escape them. The appearance of them is as the appearance of horses, and as horsemen so shall they run. Like the noise of chariots on the tops of mountains shall they leap, like the noise of a flame of fire that devoureth the stubble, as a strong people set in battle array. Before their face the people shall be much pained; all faces shall gather blackness. They shall run like mighty men; they shall climb the wall like men of war, and they shall march every one on his ways, and they shall not break their ranks; neither shall one thrust another; they shall walk every one in his path; and when they fall upon the sword they shall not be wounded. They shall run to and fro in the city; they shall run upon the wall; they shall climb up upon the houses; they shall enter in at the windows like a thief." The magnificence of this description can only be appreciated by one who has a vivid recollection of an invasion by an army of locusts. They indeed come as a thief "in at the windows," and the Eden before them is left a desolate wilderness behind them; without warning they come out of the earth, and what they cannot devour they destroy. Nor do they come alone, and "that which the locust hath left hath the cankerworm eaten, and that which the cankerworm hath left hath the caterpillar eaten."

THE SEVENTEEN YEAR LOCUST.

Unfortunately for this splendid description, but fortunately for the security of Jersey garden plots and cabbage beds, the seventeen year locust, which has just made its appearance, is only the harvest fly, and not the orthopterous insect of the family *locustidæ* which inspired the prophet with all this wealth of imagery. These have not the power of leaping like the real locusts described by Joel, or even like the grasshopper, which is a member of the same family, but they can fly, and the female is able to sting. They appear in the same locality but once in seventeen years, this being a fact that is pretty well established, and in the intervening time they exist in the larva state. Their only mission in the perfect state seems to be to beget their young and die, although it cannot be forgotten that this is the brilliant period in their inglorious existence. The long time required in bringing them to maturity, and their appearance in swarms like that which astonished New Jersey on Friday and yesterday, probably gave rise to the belief that they are really identical with the Eastern locusts, which cause so much destruction through their fearful ravages. "These are the genuine Egyptian locusts," writes the Jerseyman already quoted, and then he carefully puts three magnificent specimens of the harvest fly into a box with a glass cover and sends them to the HERALD. This insect does not appear in every part of the country in the same year, but the lineal descendants of each swarm appear every seventeen years in their particular locality. The New Jersey variety which are now having their little summer holiday appeared in 1809, in 1826, in 1843 and in 1860. In Southern Pennsylvania they appeared in 1853 and 1870. In Louisiana they appeared in 1835, in 1852 and 1869. These facts clearly demonstrate the seventeen years theory, and the insect ought to be as familiar as the grasshopper, and certainly more familiar than the potato bug, which is comparatively a newcomer.

THE LOCUST IN PENNSYLVANIA.

There is no better place for the seventeen year locust than Pennsylvania, for this insect has a decided preference for forests of oak, in which that State is rich. Evergreens are not to the taste of the harvest fly, and the insect usually avoids the pine woods. Neither is it found in low alluvial lands, which accounts for its appearance this year in the high grounds of New Jersey, while the marshes are clear of its presence. The writer of this article well remembers the appearance of the locust in Pennsylvania twenty-four years ago, and its stay is still as fresh in his memory as if it had taken place only last year. As in Jersey the coming of the swarm was almost simultaneous. The earth seemed to open only to exude insects, and soon the woods and fields were strewn with their cast off shells, while the air and the trees were thick with flying and drumming locusts. All day long the air was filled with their noises. They were a curiosity then just as they are a curiosity in Jersey now, and men and children handled them until many persons were stung by them. The trees and shrubs everywhere bore evidences, not of their ravages properly speaking, for the locust is not a great feeder, as is plain from the absence of anything like a digestive apparatus, but of the incisions made for the purpose of depositing their eggs. Soon they began to die, and then, although it was still midsummer, the great oak forests seemed to have been blighted as by the frosts of October. The tops of the trees showed only dead and breaking branches, or rather twigs, which in time fell off and dropped to the earth. Wherever the eggs were laid the decay of the branch began and in the economy of nature this was completed so that the larva fell to earth for its seventeen years of repose at the exact moment apparently when it was ready for its long burial. An egg is only about one-thirtieth of an inch in diameter, and it grows to its full in these seventeen years of subterranean development. How far the insect penetrates the ground is questionable; but for a year or two before the reappearance of the swarm it is no uncommon thing for the farmer to turn up rare specimens in the furrow. These of course are still in the chrysalis state, and this condition is maintained until the appearance of the insect above ground, when the shell is at once shaken off and the perfect fly revealed.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE LOCUST.

"The locusts appear in a shell," writes the Jerseyman above alluded to, and whom we quote so often because he represents the average sentiment on the subject, "and then go for a tree or bush and in less than twenty minutes after they break they commence to feed." Now, in fact, feeding is the least part of the mission of this insect, and their whole business after their appearance above ground is to procreate the succeeding generation, take a butterfly holiday and die. The perfect insect emerges from the ground from February to the middle of June, according to latitude and the warmth of the season, and disappears before the early frosts. It is of a black color and its wings are transparent, with a zigzag line near the tips in the form of the letter W, which the superstitious suppose to mean the occurrence of a war within the next seventeen years. In this way the Mexican war was presaged in 1843 and the rebellion in 1860. Their eyes are large and protruding, being red, with metallic reflections. The rings of the body are edged with dull orange and the legs are of the same color. The expanse of the wings is from 2½ to 3¼ inches. The males die first, the female living longer because her work is not yet complete, and, being provided with a digestive system which the male lacks, she feeds so as to nourish her young and complete her maternal duties. In order to deposit her eggs in the twig she bores a hole under the bark long enough for about sixteen eggs, introducing these in pairs side by side. The eggs are pearl white, very delicate, and are hatched in about six weeks. The females deposit about 500 eggs each in this way, and as the twig which she pierces almost always withers and falls off it is easy to imagine the appearance of a forest at the time the larvæ are hatching. These great numbers would indicate excessive reproduction, but after all this form of life is only a feeder of other forms of life, the eggs being eaten by ants and other insects, by birds, and especially by woodpeckers, and by toads, frogs and other reptiles. Probably not more than two of the deposit of each female arrive at maturity, which accounts for the swarm of each period not being greatly in excess of the one which preceded it.

NO CAUSE FOR FEAR.

In conclusion it is only necessary to say that there is no great need for fear from their ravages. They live only upon juices and seek the trees and shrubs more for the purpose of depositing their young. As a matter of course the poisonous matter which they seem to inject into the twig with the egg does injury to the tree, but beyond this the damage will be slight. For a few weeks the Jersey hills will be vocal with their music—no, not vocal, for their noise is made by means of their wings and is not emitted from their throats—and then the ground will be strewn with their dead bodies while their young will be pushing their way into the earth not to make their appearance to astonished Jerseymen until June 1, 1894.

THE POLARIS.

Official Narrative of Hall's North Polar Expedition.

IN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.

Steaming Northward Through Fogs and Floes.

THE HIGHEST POINT REACHED.

In Winter Quarters in the Frozen Sea.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HALL.

A Disastrous Homeward Voyage.

TYSON'S GREAT ICE DRIFT.

Loss of the Scientific Records of the Journey.

NARRATIVE OF THE NORTH POLAR EXPEDITION, IN THE UNITED STATES SHIP POLARIS, Captain Charles F. Hall. Edited under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, by C. H. Davis, Rear Admiral United States Navy, United States Naval Observatory. 1876. Government Printing office, Washington, D. C.

Ever since the sad news reached the United States that the gallant Hall was laid in a lonely grave amid the frozen wastes of the Arctic regions the public have waited for the narrative of his voyage and a detailed account of the dangers which he so boldly faced in his attempt to reach the Pole. The subsequent sufferings of Tyson and his companions, as they drifted for months on the floes southward to Cape York, and even past the hospitable towns of Upper Greenland, have furnished an additional cause for curiosity as to all the incidents surrounding the last voyage of the Polaris. These have now come to light in the form of a narrative, compiled under official supervision from the journals, and statements of all the survivors, and will soon issue from the government printing office at Washington for special circulation. From the advance sheets of this acceptable volume we are enabled to present the readers of the HERALD with a synopsis of its contents. A brief introduction informs us of the manner in which the materials for the narrative have been collected, and how carefully the evidence, *pro* and *con*, has been sifted for the kernels of truth which go to make the whole story a valuable and reliable record. The sailing orders directed that such qualified person on the ship should keep a private journal, which was to be forwarded to Washington as soon as it could be sent there. The journals were not to be copied by those who kept them, and were to be entirely at the disposal of the government for the purpose of preparing a history of the expedition. Unfortunately, as will be seen later on in the narrative, the greater part of the records of the Polaris were lost during the terrible retreat southward or were abandoned with the wreck and have never been recovered. Therefore the scarcity of actual documentary evidence throws on verbal statements the burden of responsibility for much of the material of the "narrative." It is also unfortunately true that differences of opinion contributed not a little to mar the effectiveness of the expedition when it had reached the highest latitude attained. The survival of ill-feeling engendered under such circumstances manifestly detracts from the value of verbal statements made after the survivors had been called before an investigating committee at Washington. These two conditions do not, however, take anything from the merit of the editor's work, for the office of Admiral Davis was not to supply material for this story, but to arrange in their proper places those points of information which he had selected from all the evidence collected.

Captain Hall had entertained for many years a strong desire to lead an American expedition to the North Pole. To attain his grand object he began by making personal sacrifices which none but an enthusiastic and practical explorer would deem necessary. Eight years residence among the Esquimaux gave him a thorough knowledge of the climatic conditions of the Arctic regions and of the means adopted by the natives to preserve life amid the wastes of snow and ice, the frightful cold and long darkness of winter and the changing days of the brief summer. In 1865 Hall wrote in his journal when about to start North as follows:—

APRIL 14, 1865.—We are nearly all ready for the proposed removal. North, north, farther and farther north I long to get. Though the locality of King William's Land is all I aspire to on this present journey, yet I never will be satisfied in voyaging and travelling in the Arctic regions until I shall reach that spot of this great and glorious orb of God's creation where there is no north, no east, no west. Of course, that mundane point is the one nearly under Polaris.

And again, when pursuing his explorations:—

MARCH 4, 1866.—The end will soon be, I trust, when I shall have done what I came to this country to do, and then may God grant me the opportunity and the proper means to make my way to the north extreme of His glorious earth.

Later on he writes in the same vein:—

FEBRUARY 16, 1869.—I must (*Deo volente*) do up all my work for which I came into this country this spring and coming summer, for I long to return to America, to prepare at once for my expedition to the North Pole. Night and day, day and night, weeks, months, and years, find my heart and purposes fixed, without a shadow of wavering, on making the voyage. May Heaven spare my life to perform it.

Thus an estimate can be made of Hall's character and purpose, as expressed so many years before he was placed in command of the Polaris expedition.

In his letter to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations dated March 29, 1870, Captain Hall says:—

For years I have had it in my mind that when I should complete the mission relative to Sir John Franklin's expedition—that is, should recover some of Franklin's companions, or should become satisfied that none existed—I would return to my country and prepare for making a third voyage to the Arctic regions, especially for making geographical discoveries, even up to the north extremity of the axis of our globe. * * * Neither glory nor money has caused me to devote my very life and soul to Arctic exploration.

Captain Hall's singlemindedness was conspicuous in all his relations to his great project, and as the editor of the "Narrative" justly says, "he is worthy to be placed by the side of Parry, Franklin and Kane." On his return from the Arctic regions in 1869, Hall undertook a long lecturing tour in the United States to prepare the public mind for the comprehension and support of his scheme of Polar exploration. In this he was successful, for through Congressional aid the fruit of his exertions was the Polaris expedition.

The "Narrative" would bely its title if it did not begin at the beginning. This it does by informing us how Hall first interviewed President Grant in January, 1870, and found the Executive well posted on the Arctic question, besides being well disposed toward Hall's project. This was encouraging and Hall wrote to his friends Brevoort and Grinnell expressing his satisfaction. He next delivered a lecture at Washington before the President, Vice President and Cabinet and both houses of Congress, as well as many distinguished citizens, in which he explained the object of the proposed expedition and the advantages certain to arise from it if properly carried out. The result of this effort was almost immediate Congressional action, which finally culminated in the passage of a joint resolution appropriating the sum of $50,000 for the purposes of Polar discovery. Soon after this, as related in the "Narrative," Captain Hall was commissioned by President Grant as commander of the expedition as follows:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1870.

DEAR SIR—You are hereby appointed to command the expedition toward the North Pole, to be organized and sent out pursuant to an act of Congress approved July 12, 1870, and will report to the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Interior for detailed instructions. U. S. GRANT.

Captain C. F. HALL.

The Periwinkle, a government tug of 387 tons burden, was designated by the Secretary of the Navy as the vessel to be employed, and after having been almost rebuilt and heavily timbered and double sheathed she was relaunched at Washington and named the Polaris after Hall's guiding star. Perhaps one of the most interesting documents placed in evidence in the "Narrative" is that giving the sailing instructions issued for the guidance of Hall by the Navy Department on June 9, 1871. It is a lengthy document which provides for almost every contingency likely to arise in connection with the expedition. But it is specifically clear on the question of authority and the movements to be made in the event of Hall's death or disability. After detailing how the Polaris was to move poleward, procure provisions, dogs, &c., the instructions state:—

From Upernavik or Tossak, as the case may be, you will proceed across Melville Bay to Cape Dudley Digges, and thence you will make all possible progress with vessels, boats and sledges toward the North Pole, using your own judgment as to the route or routes to be pursued and the locality for each winter's quarters. Having been provisioned and equipped for two and a half years you will pursue your explorations for that period; but, should the object of the expedition require it, you will continue your explorations to such a further length of time as your supplies may be safely extended. Should, however, the main object of the expedition—viz., attaining the position of the North Pole—be accomplished at an earlier period, you will return to the United States with all convenient despatch.

As far as the scientific department of the expedition was concerned the following instructions were added:—

There being attached to the expedition a scientific department, its operations are prescribed in accordance with the advice of the National Academy of Sciences, as required by the law. Agreeably to this advice, the charge and direction of the scientific operations will be intrusted, under your command, to Dr. Emil Bessels, and you will render Dr. Bessels and his assistants all such facilities and aids as may be in your power to carry into effect the said further advice, as given in the instructions herewith furnished in a communication from the President of the National Academy of Sciences.

Regarding the records of the expedition the following order was given to Captain Hall:—

You will direct every qualified person in the expedition to keep a private journal of the progress of the expedition and enter on it events, observations and remarks of any nature whatsoever. These journals shall be considered confidential and read by no person other than the writer. Of these journals no copy shall be made. Upon the return of the expedition you will demand of each of the writers his journal, which it is hereby ordered he shall deliver to you. Each writer is to be assured that when the records of the expedition are published he shall receive a copy; the private journals to be returned to the writer, or not, at the option of the government; but each writer in the published records shall receive credit for such part or parts of his journal as may be used in said records. You will use every opportunity to determine the position of all capes, headlands, islands, &c., the lines of coasts, take soundings, observe tides and currents and make all such surveys as may advance our knowledge of the geography of the Arctic regions.

In view of the dangers of climate and travel in the far North, Captain Hall was instructed as to his successor in command in case he died or was disabled from directing the expedition:—

You will give special written directions to the sailing and ice master of the expedition, Mr. S. O. Budington, and to the chief of the scientific department, Dr. E. Bessels, that in case of your death or disability—a contingency we sincerely trust may not arise—they shall consult as to the propriety and manner of carrying into further effect the foregoing instructions, which I here urge, must, if possible, be done. The results of their consultations, and the reasons therefore, must be put in writing, and kept as parts of the records of the expedition. In any event, however, Mr. Budington shall, in case of your death or disability, continue as the sailing and ice master and control and direct the movements of the vessel; and Dr. Bessels shall, in such case, continue as chief of the scientific department, directing all sledge journeys and scientific operations. In the possible contingency of their non-agreement as to the course to be pursued, then Mr. Budington shall assume sole charge and command and return with the expedition to the United States with all possible despatch.

And in conclusion, so as to set the relations of the members of the expedition to the Captain beyond question, it is distinctly ordered:—

All persons attached to the expedition are under your command, and shall, under every circumstance and condition, be subject to the rules, regulations and laws governing the discipline of the navy, to be modified, but not increased, by you as the circumstances may in your judgment require.

With the Navy Department instructions, of which the above are extracts, in his pocket, Hall sailed from Washington with the following party on board the Polaris:—

Commander, Charles F. Hall; sailing master, Sidney O. Budington; assistant navigator, George E. Tyson; mate, H. C. Chester; second mate, William Morton; chief engineer, Emil Schumann; assistant engineer, A. A. Odell. Scientific staff—Chief of corps, Emil Bessels, surgeon; astronomer, R. W. D. Bryan (joined the ship at Disco); meteorologist, Frederick Meyer.

Besides the crew of fourteen men there were two interpreters—the Esquimaux Joe and his wife, Hannah.

Arriving at New York the expedition was received with enthusiasm. Hall explained in an address to the Geographical Society the nature of the shores of Admiralty Inlet and ice fields in the vicinity of Barrow's Straits. He also expressed the belief that new and valuable whaling grounds would be discovered. He exhibited a sound judgment with regard to the important scientific results likely to follow the expedition, and proved himself to the satisfaction of his hearers a man of broad views and liberal ideas, willing to accept advice where he had reason to believe it was good.

On July 3, 1871, the "Narrative" tells us, the Polaris sailed from New London flying the famous flag at the fore, that was borne to the Arctic seas by Wilkes, De Haven and Kane, and which was presented to Captain Hall by Mr. Grinnell. The expedition arrives at St. Johns after experiencing very heavy weather, and thence departs for Greenland. The remarkable mirage and auroral effects witnessed at sea are faithfully penpictured in the story before us. The looming up of the Greenland coast is described as well as the appearance of the light kyaks or skin boats of the natives as they danced over the waves from shore to ship. Then begins the tale of arctic voyaging—how the crew landed and danced with the swarthy belles of Fiskernaes, the boat excursion of the scientist, Holstemberg and the Swedish expedition under Baron Von Otter, the difficulty in procuring skins for clothing, icebergs, Godhaven, Greenland officials and the Danish Church and its congregation. All these subjects are touched on in the order we give them and are made interesting to the reader. Chester, the mate of the Polaris, makes quite a long boat voyage in search of Hans Christian, the native hunter and dog driver, whose services Hall is very anxious to secure. Then the United States Congress arrives with the balance of supplies for the Polaris and the icy cliffs of Greenland are shaken by the thunder of her guns as she salutes the Danish flag and the Governor. All these little incidents follow each other in rapid succession, and we are quickly carried northward day by day, until, instead of the little huts and fur-clad residents of Upernavik, we see nothing but ice and black rocks lining the "leads" that thread the floes toward Kennedy Channel. In succession the bold headlands of Capes York and Dudley Digges pass on either bow. Sleeping walruses are roused by the rude attention of Hans, who sounds *réveillé* on their ribs with his rifle. But though the marksmanship is good, the luck is bad, and the sportsman is disappointed at seeing the blubbery bodies of the wounded walruses tumbling from the floes into the water to disappear in a moment. Passing Cape Parry and through the famous Smith's Sound, past heavy ice and successively Capes Frazer, Nortonshaw, McClintock and Lawrence and witnessing a most glorious arctic sunrise, the voyagers enter Kennedy Channel. Discovering an island in 81 deg. 20 min. north, they also meet fogs and floes that greatly retard their progress. Finally, however, the highest point of latitude is reached, although the observers on the Polaris differ as to whether it is 82 deg. 26 min., 82 deg. 16 min. or 82 deg. 11 min. north. Anyway, it is the highest point on record yet reached by an expeditionary ship before the British expedition had got a little higher in 1875. We are now near that point of the narrative where the dangers and dissensions and the drifting and death of Hall came to ruin the prospects of success, hitherto so bright. A consultation as to the policy of going into winter quarters is held, and develops the first clashing of opinion. Amid the snows and howling winds, the Polaris, beset by the floes, drifted in her zigzag course toward the south, and suffered at one time from such a severe nip that the stores were put on the floe in anticipation of the crushing of the ship. Finally, however, she was got into the bight known now as Polaris Bay, and was secured under the lee of a mighty iceberg which fortunately had grounded in the bay and served as an ice guard and shelter for the ship. Here we are told in the "Narrative" Captain Hall discovered the remains of Esquimaux summer tents, showing that the place had been visited by these people on hunting expeditions. From the summit of Cape Lupton Hall and his scientific party obtained a good view of the surroundings, although the labor of climbing the snow slopes was almost too dear a price to pay for it. Surveys of the vicinity were prosecuted diligently, but the shortening of the period of daylight warned of the approach of that long night which paralyzes action for more than half the year. The preparations for winter were, therefore, commenced and these are faithfully described in the "Narrative." Between the movements of the ice, due to changes of the wind and the depth of the snow, the surveyors had a very uncomfortable time of it, especially so when on one occasion they were overtaken by night away from the ship. In the effort to reach her the unfortunates fell into the open water spaces several times and succeeded only in getting on board after a terrible march in frozen clothes. One of the party—Bryan—who lost consciousness after reaching the ship, remarked as he slowly recovered:—"Captain—travelling—in—this—country—is—very—discouraging." This seems to have amused his companions immensely. As winter advanced, however, Hall found it necessary to caution his men to maintain friendly relations between them. Whether this was the result of quarrels which he had observed or that he only deemed it generally necessary is not stated, but to judge from recent disclosures it looks very much as if the caution was forced on him.

According to the "Narrative" hunting parties tried their luck on the snow-clad hills around, but with indifferent success. Geese, hares and a musk ox were among the spoils, however. It was also resolved to utilize the dogs for a sledge journey northward. But the ice movements again became threatening, and extra precautions were necessary to save the ship from being crushed. Again we notice some evidence of trouble on the Polaris. Captain Hall issued an order forbidding profanity. He overheard the men swearing at one another.

Before starting on the sledge journey Captain Hall issued instructions to Mr. Budington, the ice master, relative to the ship during his absence, and particularly with regard to the possibility of the Polaris being forced from her position by the ice. These instructions convey a very good idea of the extremely bold yet cautious character of Hall. He is anxious for his ship and her crew, and urges every precaution for the safety of both, yet he boldly plunges into the icy wastes northward without regard to the fact that even a partial disaster to the Polaris, such as being forced from her anchorage, would prove a fatal one to himself and his companions. The long Arctic night had now commenced, the sun failing to rise above the summits of the mountains and gradually lessening his elevation above the horizon at noon. The running ice in the strait was sometimes shrouded with frost smoke so that it could not be seen—the long dark and dreary winter had come. Its arrival was about to be marked by an event still more dreadful the frost smoke was soon to rest over the grave of the brave commander of the Polaris. After a short absence Captain Hall and his sledge party returned to the ship, but Hall complained of being weary and sick. The story of the sledge party is given in full in the "Narrative" and forms the matter for some of the most interesting of its pages. Lakes, rivers, plains, mountains, bays and ravines were found by those adventurous men, who trudged by their sledge by day and slept at night in their "igloo," or snow house. Even amid the desolation of this pathless abode of the Arctic fox Hall and his party gave praise to the Creator. Praying at sea is surrounded by all the impressive majesty of the ocean, but in the Arctic wastes it is overshadowed, as it were, by the immensity of silence. Hall and Chester, being the two white men of the party, were constantly on foot exploring the coast. Their Esquimaux companions did the hunting and dog driving. The party reached 82 deg. 00 min. 30 sec. north at their sixth and last encampment. Hall at last concluded to return to the ship, and was about to start when a violent storm came on, which compelled the party to remain under the shelter of their snow hut for some time. On the evening of this stormy day Hall writes in his journal:—

As for myself, I have been out now and then looking around seeking specimens of plants, and trying, as I have often done before, to find something of a coal character. I am deeply anxious to find coal in this country, as this mineral would contribute largely to our success in getting the Polaris to a far higher latitude next season. Wherever one goes here he finds specimens of stones that look like coal, but on close trial it proves to be slate-stone.

It will be remembered that Captain Nares found coal on the opposite side of Kennedy Channel when his ship, the Alert, anchored there in 1875. The importance of fuel seems to have been strongly impressed on Hall's mind as he traversed these regions of eternal cold so far from assistance. Hall, before leaving his sixth encampment, built a cairn and deposited therein a record of his movements addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, dated October 20, 1871. The substance of this record was as follows:—

SIXTH SNOW-HOUSE ENCAMPMENT,
CAPE BREVOORT, NORTH SIDE ENTRANCE
TO NEWMAN'S BAY,
(Lat. 82 deg. 3 min. north, lon. 61 deg. 20 min. west,)
October 20, 1871.

To the Honorable Secretary of the United States Navy, GEORGE M. ROBESON.

Myself and party, consisting of Mr. Chester, first mate, my Esquimaux Joe and Greenland Esquimaux Hans, left the ship in winter quarters, Thank-God Harbor, latitude 81 deg. 38 min. north, longitude 61 deg. 44 min. west, at meridian of October 10, on a journey by two sledges, drawn by fourteen dogs, to discover, if possible, a feasible route inland for my sledge journey next spring to reach the North Pole, purposing to adopt such a route, if found, better than a route over the old floes and hummocks of the strait which I have denominated Robeson's Strait, after the honorable the Secretary of the United States Navy.

We find this a much warmer country than we expected. From Cape Alexander the mountains on either side of the Kennedy Channel and Robeson's Strait we found entirely bare of snow and ice, with the exception of a glacier that we saw covering about latitude 80 deg. 30 min. east side the strait, and extending east-northeast direction as far as can be seen from the mountains by Polaris Bay.

"We have found the country abounds with life, and seals, game, geese, ducks, musk cattle, rabbits, wolves, foxes, bears, partridges, lemmings, &c. Our sealers have shot two seals in the open water while at this encampment. Our long Arctic night commenced October 13, having seen only the upper limb of the sun above the glacier at meridan October 12.

The last days of Captain Hall are surrounded with a certain mystery which conveys unpleasant suggestions. Tyson, in his story, does not render these less pointed, although he is non-committal. It is remarkable that a man of Hall's physique should succumb to some malady which his companions are not able even to name. His own suspicions of having been poisoned are without doubt the ravings of a dying man, but it is strange that his symptoms should have been aggravated after he had drank coffee. Anyhow, he died and was buried, and with him the hopes of the expedition. After a description of the closing scenes of his life the "Narrative" takes up Hall's early Arctic voyages and travels, in which he became inured to the hardships of the polar regions. It describes Hall's stay among the Esquimaux, with whom the survivors of Franklin's fated expedition had passed the previous winter, and departed only to die on the threshold of civilization. Captain Crozier and his men were seen by the Esquimaux, with whom Hall conversed, and who described to him the famished condition of the wanderers when last seen. After his return to New York Hall wrote to Judge C. P. Daly, President of the American Geographical Society, detailing his discoveries and all he had learned about the lost Franklin expedition. This letter appears in the "Narrative," and is very interesting. After it follows biographical sketches of the chief and members of the scientific corps of the Polaris and of the principal officers. The services of the Scientific corps are also given, with the principal incidents of their daily life at Polaris Bay. Violent storms swept these bleak regions incessantly during winter, compelling the party to remain under cover the greater part of the time. The constant strain on the ship, created by the ice pressure, was a cause of anxiety, and there was danger almost every moment that she would be crushed. The exposure of the crew to the terrible cold caused much suffering. But even under the circumstances they could enjoy their Christmas dinner, which they organized on a grand scale. New Year's Day was celebrated by other festivities, but the situation was decidedly cooling even on the most exuberant spirits. Chapter 11 and 12 are mainly devoted to scientific matter and form a highly valuable record. In Chapter 13 we have an account of the preparations for sledge expeditions which, however, were not made, owing to difficulties insurmountable. All through this time the ice changes and storms necessitated constant labor and entailed numberless dangers on the party, all of which are related with much spirit. Finally it was resolved to leave the old anchorage and proceed southward, and now began the events which were to end with the destruction of the Polaris and the awful voyage of Tyson and his companions on the floes. Tyson describes the parting with the ship on that terrible night. We have in the "Narrative" the other story, as told by those on the Polaris.

The closing chapters of this most interesting record are devoted to the descriptions of the homeward voyage of the crew of the wrecked Polaris and their rescue by the Juniata and the Tigress. This story, so full of incident, cannot become uninteresting to the reader although the main facts are already widely known through the press. It is full of important scientific data, which cannot fail to be valuable to future expeditions, with an appendix, which contains, among other matter, the valuable instructions by Professors Henry, Baird, Hilgard, Meek and Louis Agassiz to the scientific officers of the expedition, also the correspondence between the British and the United States government as to the stores left by the Polaris expedition on the west coast of Greenland. It closes with the journals of Mr. Chester and Captain Tyson while on boat journeys in June and July, 1872.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have followed with much interest the controversy started in the HERALD by an "Englishman," who excepts to your taking sides with the Russians in the conflict now carried on in Europe, and who claims that any antagonism to England (*i. e.*, Turkey) is unwarranted and unjust. The champions on either side have discussed the merits of this question quite lengthily, and have put forward all the arguments which no doubt they believe go to prove the truth of their position, so that any further discussion may be considered superfluous. I do not propose, therefore, to enter the lists as a partisan of either the claims of Russia or Turkey (both of whom I consider to be equally unworthy of the moral support of anybody), but I desire simply to advert to a side matter which cropped up in your issue of to-day in the letter of your correspondent who signs himself "Irish-American." The effusion of this gentleman, considered as an argument in favor of "Old Britannia," may be clearly understood when he states "in his opinion," that "Justitia's' criticism was nothing but a conglomeration of nonsense and ignorance that no legitimate American would be guilty of expressing." Justitia will, I am sure, see the force of this crushing and conclusive argument, and, in the absence of any reasons to sustain this high sounding and wordy sentence, will accept "Irish-American's" opinion, albeit, as a "legitimate" American, it may appear to be "all sound and fury, signifying nothing."

"Irish-American," having thus delivered himself of his first argument for "Old Britannia," steps aside from the point at controversy, upon which he did not put forward a single argument in his entire letter that could stand the test of common sense and facts, and jumps into the convenient and congenial rut of flinging mud at Irishmen whose opinions do not run in the same groove with his own about "dear old England." In all seriousness, Mr. Editor, I am at loss to understand how a friendly disputation as to whether Russia or Turkey merits the support of Americans should naturally lead "Irish-American" to be, at this late day, a retailer of exploded calumnies against nearly all the best Irishmen in this country, or that that fact should induce him to display his spleen and ignorance, unbecoming the character of any man, much less one who rushes into print to enlighten the many thousand readers of the HERALD.

The extent of his information on Irish matters is evinced by placing Fenians and Molly Maguires in the same category. Those Irishmen who thought Fenians were not responsible for its mistakes or who were not parties to the causes to which can be attributed its inglorious failure will no doubt be highly grateful for this revelation, though it is believed they will not take it in this light, and that having been too often the butt of the ignorant and malignant they are not disposed now to be disturbed at "Irish American" in his attempt to perpetuate a tremendous invective on the '67 battles and the "Budgets of the United States."

I will not deny but that Irishmen lay themselves open to a part of the abuse they receive, and that their follies sometimes deserve no consideration, even at the hands of the impartial, but is this a reason why slander and misrepresentation should be always rampant when Irishmen are introduced, or that we should be continually treated to a rehash of threadbare falsehoods to supply our traducers the place of argument? The fact is undeniable that, whether right or wrong, the sympathy of America is with Russia in common with the greater portion of the Christian world, except England, and when an Irishman in like manner expresses a preference in his desire for the success of the Christian against the Turk he is dubbed as one who has not been properly purged of "fanatic Fenianism or born hatred to old England." I am sorely tempted to review further what "Irish-American" supposes to be reasons for rushing to the defence of "Old England," but it will be unnecessary to do so, as their flimsiness will be apparent to anybody who reads them, and it will be seen how immaterial are his points when divested of the convenient cloak of abuse. Moreover, it is no part of my object to take sides with either Russia or Turkey, my desire being only to protest against the smallness and bigotry that is too often manifested, even in this country, against those whose only crime is being Irishmen.

A LONDON IRISHMAN.

CRITICIZING THE DISPUTANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In the HERALD recently you published two letters, one purporting to be written by an "Irish-American" and the other admittedly the production of "A Britisher." It is hardly necessary for me to remark that the letter of "Irish-American" should be written over the signature of an "Englishman." A donkey may assume the garb of a lion, nevertheless he is still a long-eared quadruped. Both of those writers seem to take umbrage at "Justitia's" letter in the HERALD, and the Englishman, alias "Irish-American," instead of narrating facts in answering "Justitia's" animadversions upon a letter signed "An Englishman," has thought fit to indulge in a style of invective absolutely indifferent to and regardless of truth. Now, in relation to the Eastern conflict, the two irate correspondents will concede that prior to the declaration of war the people and press of England, without exception, I may say, espoused in a moral point of view the cause of the persecuted Christians in the Ottoman Empire. They deprecated then the atrocities perpetrated upon the defenceless people that worshipped Christ. The London *Times* was particularly outspoken and emphatic in its declarations. No sooner was war proclaimed than the press and people, or a majority of them, turned round and denounced Russia, believing that her ascendancy and success in the "infamous" war meant England's humiliation or would lead to her deprivation of India. The anomalous position in which she is placed is rather singular, inasmuch as she is to-day the great defender of the Mohammedan faith. The spurious "Irish-American," who seeks to conceal his British nationality, says:—"If there is a monarchical country on the face of the earth that deserves more sympathies from the American people it is America's founder, Great Britain."

Well, now, this sentence is somewhat paradoxical, and is, if not ridiculous, certainly ludicrous. Great Britain was just the only Power, except so far as to help to colonize it, that opposed by fire and sword the formation of the United States government. He seems, as does also the other critic, to attach a vast deal of importance to the fact that we speak a common language, and that consequently the bonds of friendship ought necessarily be cemented closer. This is a new and a novel idea for the purpose of enlisting Uncle Sam's commiseration. But, Mr. Britisher, did not the men who signed the Declaration of Independence—that inestimable document—and the men who participated in the Revolutionary War also speak the English language? Did a common tongue then save them from the cruelties incidental to British warfare? No. Mr. "Irish American," can you gainsay it? The Declaration of Independence says there were inflicted on the struggling patriots and colonies "a long train of abuses and usurpations," evincing "a design to reduce them under absolute despotism." Where were the Britishers then—save one or two—to intercede for the mitigation of the patriots' tribulations by invoking the ties of a common language? To further show the shallowness and fallacy of his argument let us suppose that Ireland, also speaking this common language, should to-morrow or next day assert her independence. Do you imagine that she would not be subjected to as merciless a warfare as if they spoke the language of the Hottentots? Furthermore, in his pseudography he says some things which I am constrained to lay bare. He, further showing his malignity and ignorance, confounds the Fenians with the Molly Maguires by saying that they are or form a sisterhood. Well, I confess my inability to define the object of the Molly Maguires other than to say that from what I have learned in the newspapers they form a highly unenviable organization. Perhaps my British friend may be cognizant of its internal affairs and workings. But that he should put Fenianism in such a category is not much to be wondered at, inasmuch as it is the only power or agency in Irish politics that ever will be instrumental in getting her God-given and inalienable rights—her national independence. Fenianism accurately defined means no British despotism or usurpation in Ireland, and a termination to that system of government by which English spendthrifts may roll in revelry and luxury while the people are starved to comply with the most exacting demands. So that a proper definition of Fenianism means a detestation of England's misrule. Look at the galaxy of names that represented the principles of it. Wolf Tone, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Sarsfield, the Orrs and Sheares and Emmets and Mitchels, Martin and a host of others. These men were the incarnation of those principles which our British friends hold in such unqualified abhorrence. And now if Fenianism means a desire to overthrow England's domination and tyranny, I hold that the American patriots were successful Fenians. He, however, says one thing which I am willing to give him credit for its veracity, when he says that the "boys are itching for a thorough ruction." Yes, a truer saying was never enunciated. Though the spirit of Fenianism apparently lies inertly, it is yet rampant, and will make itself felt when the proper time arrives. As a distinguished American lecturer has said, "It is no wonder that tottering, crumbling Old England should wish to lean on the young arm of America, notwithstanding the fact that at every crisis of our national troubles she has sought to enrich herself at the expense of us." To-day she is almost demented in view of the fact that she cannot rely on any Power in Europe to fight her battles, and without an ally she is as insignificant as an old woman with a broomstick. I am sorry to be necessitated to follow up the "thrash" of such a censorious writer, but, inasmuch as it has found place in the columns of the HERALD, I trust you will give a chance to the other side to vindicate itself from the foul aspersions cast upon it.

"VERITAS."

THE HAYDEN SURVEY.

Organization of the Expedition for This Season.

THE WORK TO BE DONE.

Through the American Deserts.

CAMP DAVIS, CHEYENNE, WY. T., May 28, 1877.

The formation of the United States geological and geographical survey of the Territories in charge of Professor F. V. Hayden United States geologist, has been completed, and the parties will be all in the field by the time this letter reaches New York. For two years the rendezvous of the survey has been upon the ranch of Mr. N. R. Davis, twelve miles south of Cheyenne, upon an insignificant though unfailing rill of water dignified by the name of Owl Creek, probably on account of the number of prairie dog towns along its banks, in all of which the little burrowing owls are citizens. For several years Mr. Davis has had charge of the horses and mules of the survey during the winter, together with its permanent property, so that it is both convenience and economy to organize at this point, although the operations the present year will begin many miles away.

ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY.

The situation of the camp is more interesting than beautiful. The country hereabouts has every characteristic of the plains except levelness. It is not more than forty miles to the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains, and the ascent is rapid. The action of water during the long centuries that have passed since these plains were laid down has been the most powerful near the mountains, and the result is a broken succession of bluffs, ravines, buttes and hollows, carved out of the friable rock and worn into the gravelly soil. Except the topmost outcroppings on the summits of the ridges the whole region is clothed with the scant growing buffalo grass, green now with spring growth, but soon to turn sere under the summer heat and become cured into natural hay. To the eye accustomed to the dense turf of the prairies—for "prairies" and "plains" are two very different things—or of Eastern pastures, this short, thin grass, sprouting in little tufts between which the soil plainly appears, seems to afford a very poor feeding ground for animals; but enormous herds of cattle are raised here for Eastern markets every year, and thousands of horses and mules recuperate from their summer's work in the mountains, and grow fat along with the cattle during the cold and snows of the winter upon this same scant buffalo grass alone. Southward from this point along the streams flowing out from the mountains and draining into the Platte or the Cache la Poudre River, or losing themselves in the loose soil, are to be found ranches and cattle grazing. Thence eastward, north of the South Platte, for hundreds of miles the plains are ranged over by the cattle of various owners, whose herdsmen live in huts or comfortable houses here and there along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. The beef of this region is considered in Chicago as coming next in quality to the "fancy" brands of corn-fed cattle raised in the Mississippi Valley, and as far superior to the long-horned Southern breeds, whose frames must be gaunt and tough to withstand the climate and endure the wild running incident to bovine existence on the Texas plains. Cattle raising is therefore profitable here, a thousand head of cattle representing an average wealth of $20,000; but it is a business in which it requires a considerable capital to embark, and under ordinary circumstances there is little chance for a man starting with only a few head to increase his stock to a herd. Each ranchman has thousands of cattle which are brought up once a year, branded and counted, but the rest of the time mingle with those owned by other persons in the course of their wandering over the plains after grass. At the same time a number of herders are always kept busy, particularly in early summer, in looking after the young calves and attending to the herds.

THE SNOWY RANGE OF THE ROCKIES.

But this is a digression growing out of the fact that the camp is placed right on the open plain, where there is not a tree within a dozen miles, and where the cattle would come to feed if not driven away. From the little group of tents the eye takes in only the broken greenish-gray ridges of gravel, the neat house and extensive barns and corrals of Davis' ranch, where the genial proprietor and his charming lady dispense the heartiest hospitality, and the snowy peaks of the distant mountains from the gleaming snowline away up toward the Medicine Bow down to Pike's broad white head 175 miles south of us. The weather has been somewhat misty ever since we have been here, and the mountains do not stand out with as sharp and definite outline as they do later in the season, but the more prominent heights are very plain a hundred miles away. Long's Peak shows all his gigantic proportions, everywhere mantled in snow, and in clear moments I can catch sight of the silvery crests of snow covered mountains behind him, away on the outer side of Estes Park. Coming northward from Denver on the railroad the grandest exhibition is afforded of this, the main or snowy range of the Rocky Mountains. Rising abruptly from the plains, standing in orderly array north and south, the peaks crowd together and tower up among the storm clouds that drift past them until, as you watch, it is the mountain peaks which seem to be moving, cutting the clouds asunder and dashing the flurries of snow from their fronts as ships before a gale part the white spray of the waves. This grandeur of the tremendous contest of the elements among the serried ridges is better to be witnessed in this season of thunderstorms, when winter disputes every step of summer's advance, than at any other time. The mountains are still piled high with snow, only the black crests of the cliffs streaking their white cones. And while you are watching the pure gleam of the snow, or the rosy play of sunlight upon it, an indigo cloud, dense and square-fronted with rain, will march up from the valley at one side, cutting off all the rest of the landscape, and a similar phalanx will sweep up on the left hand hiding the other mountains behind its black veil, and together they will assault the mountain whose white and lofty head will stand out between them firm and clear against the angry sky. But as the storms strike the mountain's flank and climb his sides and close about his base, sounding the long-roll in their thunder and hurling the bolts of their lightning, the dense blue-black of the rain is changed to the misty white of snow, the darkness gradually vanishes, the ammunition of the lightning is exhausted and the mountain emerges from the battle whiter than ever with fleecy trophies of victory, while triumphant banners of crimson and gold are hung upon the clouds so blackly defiant a moment ago.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY.

But we have something else to do here than apostrophize mountains. The prosaic features of bed and board are more pressing upon our attention, and every one is busy in preparing for a four months' isolation in the woods. The survey is divided into several parties, each of which is assigned to work over a certain territory or to do a particular service. The business of topography will be more prominent this year than ever before, while geological and mineralogical investigations will take a second place and natural history receive no systematic attention at all. The area of country to be worked during the season is about 35,000 square miles, mainly in Southwestern Wyoming and Southeastern Idaho. It embraces the country about the heads of the Sweetwater, Green River, Bear and Snake rivers—a mountainous and well timbered region for the most part. Within this area is the Wind River range, whose peaks average between 13,000 and 14,000 feet in altitude, and the group of The Tetons, the highest of which rises 13,858 feet, and from the top of which your correspondent hopes to address a letter to the HERALD. Within this area also is the Green River Basin, one of the "great American deserts," which was indicated upon the geography I used to study by a pulverulent area of fine dots, supposed to represent sand. Indeed, this whole district was put down as "unexplored" upon one of the latest maps I have seen.

THE GROUND TO BE GONE OVER.

So far as any systematic survey with competent instruments is concerned this is true, but the region is not entirely unknown. As early as 1812 Lewis and Clarke, government engineers, went down Snake River (often called Lewis') to the Columbia. A few years afterward Captain Bonneville passed through there to Oregon, and Cooper told the story of his march in "Astoria." The Rev. Mr. Parker, a Presbyterian missionary, crossed through from the Upper Missouri to the Dalles, in Oregon, about 1834, and I think Father De Smet, about whom so much has been said in connection with the Black Hills, penetrated somewhat into the district embraced in the survey's proposed territory. The southeastern portion of the district, that part assigned to Mr. Chittenden, is full of historic interest connected with the old overland trail to California and the early surveys for a railroad route to the Pacific. There is the valley of the Sweetwater and the South Pass, and those mountains are full of gulches in which trappers and Indians fought the first battles of the long war which has waged ever since in the West between the two races. The head of the Green River, the Portneuf and other streams in what is now Southern Idaho were favorite points of rendezvous for trappers and hunters in those early days, before Stansbury, Lander, Fremont or any other of the explorers whose names are now famous had marched through the unknown mountains.

The geological features of the western half, at least, of the territory indicated are unknown, even in the most general way. It is stated as probable that all the formations, from the archæan up to the tertiary, will be found in the district, and the detailed study of them will bring to light many facts, not only of importance in a scientific point of view, but of great practical interest. The shales of the Green River basin are known to be full of fossils, which the paleontologists are eager to begin the collection of. There is little doubt that extensive coal beds will be found there also, and probably large deposits of salt. Toward the west granite and gneissic rocks are presumed to exist, and in them mineral deposits may be looked for. Hunters and prospecters who have traversed the country give glowing accounts of the magnificence of its scenery, the value and extent of its forests, the abundance of the game, and its richness as an agricultural and grazing region.

THE PERSONNEL.

In the personnel of the parties there will be few changes. Dr. Hayden himself will not take the field until later in the season, being busily occupied with geological publications requiring his personal care. Nor will his aide-de-camp, chief clerk, general superintendent and old friend, Major James Stevenson, who, during the early years of the enterprise, constituted the whole survey of which Dr. Hayden was chief. He has been here for some weeks preparing the organization, but upon the departure of the parties will return to more important duties connected with the survey at the Washington office. The primary triangulation of the whole area to be surveyed will devolve upon Mr. A. D. Wilson, chief topographer of the survey, whose party will consist of Mr. Ernest Ingersoll, a second topographical assistant, two packers and a cook. He will join his work to that of the survey of the fortieth parallel, under Clarence King, along the southern line; will measure a base, probably in Cache Valley, Idaho, and will connect with astronomical locations at Fort Steele, Salt Lake City, and probably also at Franklin, Utah. The three divisions next mentioned carry on the systematic topographic and geological work of the survey. To each of these is assigned a district or definite area to be gone over, which are approximate rectangles bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. Each of these areas contains about 11,500 square miles. The Northern or Snake River Division, will consist of Mr. G. R. Bechler, topographer in charge, Mr. Orestes H. St. John, geologist, an assistant topographer, two packers and a cook. Their district lies in Wyoming and Idaho, and is limited as follows:—On the east by the meridian of 109 deg. 30 min.; on the south by the parallel of 43 deg., on the west by the meridian of 112 deg., and on the north by the parallel of 44 deg. 15 min. The Southwestern or Green River Division is to be in charge of Mr. Henry Gannett, topographer, and to be accompanied by Dr. A. C. Peale as geologist, two assistants, two packers and a cook. The area assigned Mr. Gannett lies between the meridian of 109 deg. 30 min. and 112 deg., and the parallels 41 deg. 15 min. and 43 deg., being directly south of Mr. Bechler's field of work. The Southeastern or Sweetwater Division will be directed by Mr. George B. Chittenden, topographer, who will be accompanied by Dr. F. M. Endlich, geologist, a topographical assistant, two packers and a cook. Their country lies between 107 deg. and 109 deg. 30 min. of longitude, and 41 deg. 45 min. and 43 deg. of latitude. A special geological party under Dr. C. A. White will make a special study of the Park Range in Northern Colorado, the Uintah and the Wahsatch Mountains in Utah, with a view of settling certain vexed questions in the geological structure of that region. He will be accompanied by an assistant and the necessary laboring men. Another special party, under Mr. F. M. Pearson, for the purpose of making certain levelling connections, is to be sent out this year. The elevation of Fairplay, Col., requires to be accurately determined, and the barometric bases to be established during the coming season are to be connected with the Union Pacific Railroad by local lines. Every one of the gentlemen mentioned are men of experience in their work and long connection with the survey. Mr. Wilson was the topographer of the survey of the fortieth parallel under Clarence King, and has become well known for the elegant maps which he has drawn of districts of the West, the depiction of whose topography was attended with the greatest difficulty. He has succeeded Mr. Gardiner, the former chief topographer of this survey, who is now superintending the topographical survey of New York. Mr. Wilson is a man of cool judgment and the most intrepid courage. Mr. Bechler has been with the survey for many years, occupied in topographical work and measurements, in which he is singularly proficient. Mr. Gannett and Mr. Chittenden are younger men, who within three years have superseded to the positions of chiefs of divisions older men who have resigned or died, and have proved their ability in the most satisfactory manner. Dr. Peale has been a geologist in Dr. Hayden's corps for many years, and together with Mr. Holmes, who does not go out this year, is well known to his profession. The same is true of Dr. Endlich, the mineralogist of the Smithsonian Institution, whose knowledge of metallurgy is unexcelled in this country. Dr. White is the well known paleontologist, formerly State Geologist of Iowa, and now the successor of the late Dr. Meek as the paleontologist of the Smithsonian. Mr. St. John was his assistant on the Iowa State survey, and afterward paleontologist of Agassiz's Museum at Cambridge. Both have large reputations, acquired through their studies of fossils.

The preparations for the trip will be completed by all the parties within forty-eight hours, when the outfit of each party will be taken to Cheyenne and shipped west by railroad to points of departure most convenient for each party, whence they will immediately take up the march. But this letter of introduction is long and I honestly fear dry enough to have wearied all readers, and there will be excitement enough when the mules are first packed to make it worth saving for another letter.

THE BOLLENGER OUTRAGE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE COWARDLY CONDUCT OF THE HUSBAND AND FATHER—SOME OF THE FIENDS STILL AT LARGE.

Horrifying as were the facts published in the HERALD on Thursday last reciting the criminal assaults on the Bollenger family at their home on the Newark meadows by a gang of fiendish ruffians, they are tame reading compared with the story related yesterday to a HERALD reporter by the outraged mother and daughter. The family have not dared to return to their home, and are stopping with a friend named Van Alem, in South seventh street, near Court, on the outskirts of the city, near the Orange line. Here they were found by the reporter, the police being ignorant of their whereabouts. Mrs. Bollenger and her daughter are rather comely in appearance, the daughter being a round, plump, rosy cheeked girl fourteen and a half years old. The mother speaks English very imperfectly, but the daughter expresses herself quite intelligently. She says that her father and his male friends who went to the house after the first assault acted very cowardly, and when the assaulting ruffians returned they were easily overcome and hustled into a room and the door locked upon them. Then three of the ruffians seized her mother and subjected her to repeated assaults. The other four took her into the woods at Waverly, refusing to allow her to put on any article of clothing except her night dress, and there treated her in a manner impossible to describe. After the trio who assaulted Mrs. Bollenger had left the house Mr. Bollenger summoned courage to visit the station with his boy, and the little fellow acquainted the police of what had occurred. A force was sent and the girl found three of the villains. The latter showed fight, and one got away, the other two—William Kavanagh and Owen Gillen—being overpowered and marched to the station. The girl accompanied the officers, stil in her night dress, the early morning shielding her from the gaze of the curious, no one being yet abroad. The Newark police profess to be doing their best to hunt down the companions of Kavanagh and Gillen. The latter admits the charges against him. He advances the excuse that he was drunk. People residing in the lower part of Newark, in the section bordering Waverly, declare the gang named above to have long been the terror of the neighborhood.

FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

A fire broke out at half-past ten o'clock yesterday forenoon in a two story frame building at No. 355 Henderson street, Jersey City. The first floor was used as a junk shop by James Devlin, who, with his family, occupied the upper floor. The fire originated in a defective flue, which caused the sparks to descend on the inflammable matter below, such as rags, paper, &c. The flames spread rapidly, and the building was destroyed. The buildings on either side caught the blaze, and but for the promptness of the firemen they, too, would have been destroyed. A little son of Mr. Devlin, while trying to escape to the roof of an adjoining building, fell and broke his arm. The loss on building and stock is $1,000, on which there is no insurance. The loss on the adjoining buildings is about $500.

A GOOD ARREST.

A Brooklynite named John Dunn was arrested and held in $500 at the Fifty-seventh Street Court yesterday, for attempting to sell a glandered horse in the market foot of East Seventy-fourth street, on Saturday night.

BASE BALL.

The Tecumsehs, of London, Ontario, champions of Canada, play a game with the Chelseas, one of the strongest clubs in the International Association, to-day on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

Two boys, named Joseph Donahue and William Clinky, residents of Corona, were drowned yesterday while bathing in Flushing Creek, near Corona, Long Island. The bodies were recovered some time after.

THE RIGHTFUL BOUNDARY.

[From the Philadelphia Enquirer.]

Whether war results or not from the action of our government it is manifest that the outrages on the Rio Grande must be suppressed, and so much being settled we must address ourselves to the task at once. The Mexican government is powerless in the matter, and it remains for us to consider the old project of General Pillow of placing the boundary south to a safe line, say to the Sierra Madre Mountain range, which is really the only natural boundary between the countries, as long as there must needs be autonomy for Mexico. As it was fairly won by conquest in 1849, and as the inhabitants desire to be citizens of the United States, our best plan is to incorporate the land with as little ceremony as possible.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLII..............................NO. 155

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—SMIKE.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—EVANGELINE.
BROADWAY THEATRE—UNKNOWN.
BOWERY THEATRE—ROVING JACK.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—COLONEL SELLERS.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROSEDALE.
TONY PASTOR'S—VARIETY.
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.
GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN—SUMMER CONCERT.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUEER FISHES.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—VARIETY.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1877.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be cloudy or partly cloudy and cooler, probably with showers.

A SUMMARY of General Miles' winter operations against the Sioux Indians is given in our correspondence from the Indian country. Hump, the Cheyenne chief, in surrendering, said he did not know what the war was about. The soldiers began to chase him and his people from point to point, and he was compelled to fight. The remark is suggestive. With an honest, intelligent and humane management of our Indian affairs numberless wars, as they are called, might have been averted and thousands of lives and millions of dollars saved to the country.

IN A BREEZY LETTER from the base of the Rocky Mountains, printed in other columns this morning, we can almost feel the cool current of the prairies and the canyons of Wyoming and Colorado. With the thermometer away up in the nineties it is refreshing to read about the snowy mountain peaks and the black crests of the cliffs streaking their white cones. Our correspondent, only forty miles away from the Arctic scenery he describes, is really to be envied, and we have no doubt thousands of our readers will wish they were with him on the Hayden surveying expedition, the plans and purposes of which he fully sets forth.

THAT GARFIELD LETTER.—General Garfield, it would seem, went a little too far in giving so sweeping a contradiction to the accuracy of the recently published letter from the President to him in regard to the Ohio Senatorship and the Speakership of the next Congress. That such a letter was written is undeniable. It was shown to several gentlemen in Washington, one of whom, Mr. William E. Chandler, had a shorthand copy of it made. No one saw any impropriety in the letter at the time, and no one will see any impropriety in it now, except the disappointed faction, who are catching at the smallest straw in order to break down the President and his policy. That is the secret of the whole thing.

CAPTAIN HALL'S Polar expedition will live forever in the history of American scientific exploration. In the annals of that impenetrable region of darkness and ice there is not, except the melancholy fate of Franklin, anything so sad as the story of the death of the stout adventurer whose grave was made almost at the entrance to the region whose secrets it was the dream and purpose of his life to unlock. The official history of the expedition has just been compiled from the journals and other papers of Captain Hall and his officers, and will be issued in a few days from the government presses at Washington. From advance sheets we are enabled this morning to give an idea of the contents of the forthcoming interesting volume.

THE SERMONS in the different churches yesterday were in a great measure full of the fragrance and beauty of the first of the summer Sundays. Mr. Beecher eloquently depicted the influence of God on man; told of the ideal he had set out for himself, and, with pardonable pride, pointed to the unity and harmony of Plymouth Church at the end of its great conflict as the fruit of his preaching. Mr. Hepworth laid down the truth, old as Christianity itself, that no bad man can be happy, and declared that the only way to lighten the burdens of life lies in obedience to God and submission to His will. Mr. Talmage drew some moral lessons from the passage of the Jordan, and Mr. Frothingham delivered a fiery philippic against the Pope. In the Catholic churches the fiftieth anniversary of the elevation of Pius IX. to the episcopacy was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies and sermons.

OUR NEW JERSEY READERS will be interested in an article printed this morning concerning the birth, history and general characteristics of the seventeen year locust whose arrival is announced in our sister State. It may be some consolation to the Jersey farmers to know that the prophet Joel had him in mind some thousands of years ago, and wrote a vivid description of the locust and its destructive habits for his especial benefit, all of which he will find set forth in our columns. We are not entirely certain that Joel's locust and the Jersey animal or insect are one and the same. Joel does not say a word about a W on the back of his locust, and we are assured that every one across the river is so marked, portending war and all manner of disasters. We hope our Jersey friends will not be alarmed. W may mean "work" as well as "war," and if they will accept the omen in that light they will be all the richer and happier seventeen years hence when the locust again comes to visit them.

THE WEATHER.—The heat area is drifting slowly eastward over the Atlantic, and a general fall of temperature has taken place from the coast westward. The pressure throughout the country is low, except at extreme southerly points. Cloudy and threatening weather prevails through the central section, with more favorable indications in the North, West and South. The winds on the lakes have moderated to brisk and will continue so for a day or two and until the prevailing low pressure passes away. Heavy rains have occurred along the lake shores and on the Atlantic coast although locally the fall has been moderate. The weather to-day will be cloudy or partly cloudy and cooler, probably with showers.

Business Croakers and Hypochondriacs.

We incline to think that the incessant talk about "business depression" is a good deal overdone, and that an intelligent survey of the situation will show that the country is in a state of hopeful convalescence. The croakers would have us think that the city of New York is in a worse condition than any other part of our stricken and paralyzed country, inasmuch as we are rapidly losing the export trade in grain by diversion to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and Montreal, and as discriminations against us in ocean freights, conjoined with railroad combinations, cause imported goods to be delivered in Chicago at cheaper rates than in New York. According to this representation New York is in a rapid decline and has greater reason for despondency than either the country at large or the rival commercial cities. Let us take a glance, then, at this chief seat of business depression. It is at least certain that grass is not growing in our streets. They are in an unpleasant state of dilapidation and filth—so well manured, in fact, that grass would grow with great luxuriance if it were given a chance. But the very causes of this dilapidation and filth are the reasons why grass cannot grow in our streets. Our streets are horribly out of repair because there is such a constant weight of heavily laden wheels in motion upon them; they are so disgustingly filthy by the droppings of the tens of thousands of horses that draw the carts and vehicles which so rapidly wear out the pavements. There is, to be sure, a great want of efficiency in the Street Cleaning Department; but that kind of efficiency would not be needed in streets which traffic had deserted. The ever increasing demand for rapid transit is another proof that New York is not a declining city. Rapid transit has become so urgent and imperative a want because our population has overflowed the limits within which horse cars can serve the public convenience. Never were there so many horse cars moving on all the various lines, and never were these vehicles more uncomfortably jammed and overcrowded as they now are during the busy parts of each day. We are as far removed as possible from the condition of a deserted or declining city in whose streets grass is beginning to grow. If it be true that the other commercial cities are drawing away our trade they must be still further from losing their population than we are.

It is an unquestionable and unquestioned fact that the population of the country was never before so large as it is to-day. Is it a starving population? Is it a population in rags? Does it dwell in hovels or decaying, tumble-down tenements? A walk or drive through this city, or through any American city or village, suffices to show the absurdity implied in such questions. Our people have not only food, raiment and shelter, but surplus means for every good and every bad indulgence. As examples of the good, our common schools and higher institutions of learning were never so thronged with pupils and students, who are all decently clothed and bear no marks in their physique of deficient nourishment. As examples of surplus means for bad or doubtful purposes consider the truly enormous consumption of distilled liquors, beer and tobacco in the United States. Then consider the square miles of carpets that are sold every year, the quantities of elegant furniture, of expensive jewelry, of fine carriages, and superb harness. During the hours of shopping the streets on which our fashionable stores are situated were never more thronged with well-dressed ladies than they have been this spring, and the Sunday excursions of the working classes exhibit abundance of kid gloves, neat shoes, new bonnets, bright ribbons, artificial flowers and other frippery. If we are an impoverished, suffering people it is difficult to detect the signs of it in our ordinary life as presented to the eyes of observers. Beef and mutton and hams and an occasional chicken and fresh vegetables find their way to every table, and our people are consuming the tons of delicious strawberries which are daily poured into our markets. Taking the community as a whole we are a more than comfortable—we are a luxurious people.

And yet the lugubrious cry greets our ears on all sides that there is no trade or none worth mention! By what mysterious process, then, is so vast a population fed and clothed? Do the innumerable oxen, sheep, calves, swine and chickens get from the farms, where they are raised, into the butchers' shops and from the butchers' shops into the kitchens of consumers without trade? There is not any daily want of our forty millions of people which is not supplied by trade except that part of the farm products which is consumed by the growers. It is the chief office of trade to supply these constant wants, and the fact that most of our people are so well fed and clothed is a proof which no amount of croaking can refute that trade is not in a state of wretched collapse.

It is true that individuals are not getting rich as rapidly as they were or fancied that they were in the brisk, speculative period which preceded the great panic. But it is as absurd to make such a period the standard of comparison for a healthy state of trade as it would be to make the exhilaration and high spirits which attend intoxication the standard of good health. Instead of hoping for the return of such a period we ought to deprecate it. A renewal of that kind of activity would be the sure precursor of another convulsive panic. It was caused by the inflation of our currency, and was as unhealthy as the bloat in a human body caused by excessive use of alcohol. Inflation carried up all kinds of property to fictitious and fabulous prices, and hundreds of thousands of people were deluded into the fancy that they were growing rich because the nominal value of their property had been increased by a false and lying currency. We must not expect and ought not to desire that kind of jubilant, deceitful prosperity, any more than a reformed inebriate should expect or desire that re-established health will put him in the same carousing elation of spirits which was burning up his constitution.

Of course business admits of much improvement, but we believe that the country has made a healthy beginning. The facts most dwelt upon by the croakers are either misinterpreted or exaggerated. When they point to the great amount of money which lies unemployed in the banks they do not allow for the great fall in the prices of most commodities. It requires less money to handle the same amount of merchandise than it did when prices were measured by the old standard. The volume of business as measured by the bushel, the scales and the yardstick, may be nearly or quite as large and yet be a great deal smaller as measured by money. If the banks were full of idle money with prices at their former level the unemployed money would doubtless show a diminution of business; but when two yards of cotton prints can be bought for the former price of one it requires only half the money to transfer the same amount of that species of goods, and so of other kinds of merchandise in proportion to the fall in their prices. The other facts relied on by the croakers might be taken up and analyzed, and the result would show an equal amount of exaggeration or misconception. We shall recur to this subject, and expect to prove that all the business symptoms betoken assured convalescence, which may be made more rapid by wise measures on the part of the government.

General Grant in London.

General Grant passed a quiet Sunday in London, where Sundays can be kept as quietly as in any New England village, and heard a sermon from Dean Stanley in Westminster Abbey. It was perhaps the pleasantest speech he has heard yet in the great capital, because he was able to listen with the certainty that he would not presently be called upon to respond. He heard, in what was said of Mr. Motley, opinions rather different from what he has held himself of the same man unless in that particular he has been misrepresented; but as death smooths asperities in the minds of even commonplace people it is not to be supposed that it can have done less with a great and generous soldier. The subject of the Dean's sermon was the visit of the ex-President, and his text was drawn from the story of Isaac and Esau. This text was used mainly to point the brotherly relation of two great peoples without regard to the decidedly unbrotherly conduct that was manifested on one side.

Iron-Clads and Torpedoes.

It is pretty certain now that the contest between monster guns and armor plates is drawing near its end, and that victory will declare for the guns. While the limit of size for cannon has not yet been reached that of the thickness and consequent weight of armor for seagoing war vessels certainly has. In the course of time it will be found that the tremendous shock transmitted to a ship by the firing of her enormous gun or guns will compel a new system of construction adapted to withstand it. Considering this and the immense penetrative power of projectiles over the resistance offered by armor and the new models necessary for the carriage of great guns the iron-clads of to-day will soon be as obsolete as the Roman galley propelled by oars. With this prospect in the near future the nations like the United States that now have no iron-clad fleets must be congratulated, for their money will be expended, when necessary, on the floating gun carriages that will supersede the war ships of to-day. We do not hesitate to predict that naval warfare must in time be conducted practically according to the same tactics as now govern field artillery in action. The gun ships must be detached, and what may be termed caisson, or ammunition ships, employed to supply them.

But another element of destruction in war threatens the whole iron-clad system and must revolutionize naval construction. The torpedo is now the recognized weapon for the attack and defence of harbors and blockading squadrons. These invisible mines dot the channels or shoot beneath the surface toward the doomed vessel, guided with unerring accuracy from the shore or the torpedo ship. The effect of such terrible engines, when fired under the side of a great iron-clad, is to insure her destruction beyond the shadow of a doubt. The greater the draught and displacement and armor weight of a war ship the greater resistance does she offer to the upward explosion of a torpedo. As an offset to this resistance the energy of the explosion is increased by sinking the torpedo to a greater depth, where it comes in contact with the ship's bottom, which is unprotected. At the depth of fifteen to twenty feet below the water line the direct force of the explosion is concentrated in the line of least resistance, a vertical cylindrical space of comparatively small diameter, like a great gun barrel. It is as if a large cannon pointed upward against the ship's bottom was fired into her at contact with the muzzle, but the destructive effects are far greater. Her armor weight alone bears her down when the waters pour in through the rent in her sides, her deck timbers and bulkheads are shattered, and she sinks an irreclaimable wreck in a few minutes. Prudent governments like our own will therefore wait until the ships of the future are designed, and, in the meantime, so long as we have torpedoes we can laugh at the iron-clads of Europe.

Ohio Politics.

Messrs. Garfield, Charles Foster and Townsend, all Ohio Congressmen, have been in Washington recently, and, our correspondent reports, do not confirm the dolorous tales of dissatisfaction in Ohio with the President's Southern policy which have been circulated. Mr. Foster is reported to have put the case thus:—If the democratic rulers in the South should show themselves intolerant and inclined to favor lawlessness, this will inevitably arouse and strengthen the republican party in Ohio and bring out a full vote; if, on the other hand, the South behaves well, then there may be some lack of interest and perhaps some opposition among the republicans, but independent democrats, seeing the President wrongfully attacked, will give him their support.

But politics are "a little mixed" just now, and it will be easier to prophesy after the election. The President does not seem to trouble himself much about "running the party." He thinks "who serves his country best will serve his party best;" and there are people who do not believe the republican party so prosperous that it can afford to throw over the President. He can probably get along without the party better than it can do without him.

The Pope's Jubilee.

Rome had a great festival yesterday for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the day on which Pius IX. was made a bishop. It was evidently a festival for the city more than for the Pope himself, and its public character seems to have been recognized by the authorities, as the King reviewed twelve thousand troops. It is a necessary consequence of the Pope's great age and physical condition that the fatigue and excitement inseparable from the fact of making him the centre of a festival of this sort is hazardous to the little that remains of his life; and this peril seems to have been properly considered in the Vatican rather later than it should have been. Our special tells of the great exhaustion that early in the day compelled the discontinuance of those attentions of the devout which may really be called assaults; compelled the withdrawal of the Pope from the gaze of those who came to see him. As athletic a man as Lincoln was exhausted by the terrible handshakings of the White House levees, and that, as it is only an expense to muscle, is the least trying of all the ordeals of so-called honor. But if the throng and horde of admirers come in circumstances which make their coming take a strong hold upon the emotional nature, and the victim of the excitement is a man tottering at the verge of the grave, it is obvious that he may be hurried forward unnecessarily. It is to be anticipated that Pius IX. will yet be "demonstrated" to death.

A Great Rapid Transit Meeting.

No call for a public meeting in this city was ever issued to which so many prominent names were attached as are signed to the call for the meeting in favor of rapid transit to be held in Chickering Hall to-morrow evening. All the solid men of the city, all business firms of any prominence or importance, have joined in this invitation to citizens who believe with them that "the means of rapid transit between the upper and lower parts of the city and between the city and country are indispensable to the prosperity of the city," to assemble at the time and place designated. We judge from the language of the call that one purpose of the meeting is to arraign and expose the recreant members from this city who spent the session in obstructing the legislation demanded by their constituents. Citizens are invited to attend the meeting "to hear from some of their representatives in the Legislature an account of the impediments thrown in the way of rapid transit during the last session." Of course the members who are to give this account are those who were faithful to their constituents; not those who betrayed them. It is not expected that the latter will appear on the platform to make their "dying speech and confession," nor even that they will attend the meeting to hear themselves exposed and hissed. It is too late for repentance, and no confession they could make would arrest the sentence of political death which an injured constituency will pronounce against them. It is not our fault that they are to be held up to public scorn. From the day they entered on a wrong course we did not cease to warn them and expostulate with them, until we were at last compelled to give them over as irreclaimable. We would gladly have saved them from what they must now meet. It is no light thing for representatives to face the indignation of their betrayed and indignant constituents. But it is necessary that such an example be made in order that their successors may take warning.

The Arlington Estate.

We published in our news columns a few days ago an interesting account, with full details and copies of papers drawn up and served by the lawyers, of the suit which has been commenced in one of the Virginia courts by the son of General Robert E. Lee for the recovery of the Arlington property, which has been for many years the most important of our national cemeteries and contains some sixteen thousand graves. The case is to be tried at the present term of the court sitting in Alexandria.

Whatever may be the result of this suit nothing is more absolutely certain than that the Arlington grounds will remain forever in possession of the United States and of the dead who repose in them. The act of Congress relating to national cemeteries, passed in 1867, authorizes the Secretary of War to select for that purpose such sites as he deems suitable, and acquire them by purchase. If the Secretary and the owners cannot agree on a price he is authorized to take the property without their consent, and provision is made for the appointment of appraisers, and on payment of the sum awarded the fee simple vests in the United States. Even if Mr. Lee should gain his suit he will never recover possession of Arlington. In that event the Secretary of War will exercise the power conferred on him by statute, and if he and the heir cannot agree as to a proper compensation for the property the United States will continue to hold it, and he can apply for the appointment of appraisers. If the appellate courts decide that he is legally entitled to the estate he will recover not it, but a reasonable compensation. The repose of the dead, the patriotism of the people and the dignity of the nation will not be disturbed by any possible result of this suit.

But we doubt if Mr. Lee has any claim which a court of law will sanction. In the early years of the war, when that part of Virginia was in military possession of the government, the military authorities administered therein the laws of Virginia, collecting and confiscating such taxes as were due on the property. When taxes were not paid the lands were liable to sale, and the Arlington property was actually offered for sale, finding no bidders who were willing to pay the amount of the taxes. It was accordingly bid in by the government, which acquired a title in accordance with the statutes of Virginia relating to tax sales. This title seemed so unquestionable that neither General Lee during his life, nor Mrs. Lee after his death, made any attempt to recover the property. The estate was willed by its prior owner to Mrs. Lee for life and to her eldest son on her decease. He now asserts his claim chiefly on the ground that his reversionary interest could not be impaired by a tax sale. He maintains that as no tax was ever levied on him he never failed to pay one, and that his rights were not subject to forfeiture by the neglect of temporary possessors of the property. If the tax laws of Virginia resemble those of New York this is an utterly untenable position. Property is sold for taxes without regard to complications of ownership, but mortgagees and persons having a future contingent interest are permitted to redeem it within a limited time. By failure to do so they forfeit all their pre-existing rights. Supposing this to be the law of Virginia, as it certainly is of most of the States, we do not see that Mr. Lee has a shred of legal title to the Arlington estate.

Progress of the War.

Two important facts appear in to-day's despatches. It is now for the first time positively stated that Kars is invested and that the army lately commanded by Mukhtar Pacha is in danger of destruction or capture. These statements are entitled to full credit. As we pointed out some weeks ago only a rapid retreat from the Souganlu range to Erzeroum could save the Turkish army in Armenia from capture, simply because the Russians had full command of roads that led to the rear of that force. It was then supposed the Turks had anywhere from sixty to a hundred thousand men in that country, but since it turns out that they have only about thirty thousand it is evident that their capacity to help themselves out of a tight place is all the less by reason of that great difference in number. From the loss of the intrenchments in front of Kars, two or three days ago, it was to be presumed that the lines would be drawn so closely about Kars as to cut all communication. Already we hear from Turkish sources that the garrison of Kars is on half rations, which is said to be a "precautionary measure;" a precaution taken, perhaps, to prevent the soldiers from being too strong and fighting too desperately. Another important statement of the news is as to Prince Bismarck's activity in negotiations between England and Russia to prevent a collision of interests. His mediation is likely to be effected. As the Czar is to reach the camps on the Danube by Wednesday it is probable that events there will move rapidly from that date.

Free Trade in Ships.

We publish elsewhere an interview with Mr. Frederick C. Schmidt, an extensive shipowner, in which he expresses strong opposition to the popular demand for free trade in ships. The kind of free trade in ships which Mr. Schmidt denounces is not the kind which intelligent people advocate. The only relaxation of the navigation laws which we desire to see at present is an act permitting Americans to purchase in the cheapest market iron steamships of not less than (say) two thousand tons burden, giving them the full protection of the American flag. This would not cross the interests or interfere with the property of the present American owners of shipping. They do not own property of this description. All the great steamship lines between this city and the ports of Europe belong exclusively to foreigners, who monopolize the most profitable part of the carrying trade. Free trade in this class of ships would be no injury to American shipbuilders, because they do not supply the market for this kind of vessels. It would work no detriment to American shipowners, because they have no vessels which compete with the great European lines. Why should our countrymen be deprived of the profits of navigating such ships if they cannot profitably build them? It is as absurd as it would be to refuse draymen an opportunity to earn their living because they are not skilful wheelwrights. Mr. Schmidt contends that the time has come when we can build iron ships as cheaply as they can be built abroad. If this is so our shipyards have nothing to fear from foreign competition.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator Morton will lecture in Indianapolis.

Goslings are dressed in the fashionable color.

The Vice President has got some fish on a string.

The base-burner is busy in Texas. He is branding cattle.

Ben Wade loves to chop trees. That's the kind of feller he is.

Georgia poisons her dogs and permits her politicians to live.

Are you a poor man or are you the treasurer of an insurance company?

Mrs. Jones was yesterday morning hanging up pictures with a high hand.

Moncure D. Conway says that the London Sabbatarian is a sneaking snob.

Count de Suzannet, Secretary of the French Legation at Washington, is at the Clarendon.

Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, of England, returned to the city yesterday, and is at the Clarendon.

If you lived in Georgia you could hoist half a watermelon to your head and look like a man falling out of a canoe.

The American government occasionally takes a commonplace man and makes him a Minister and a snob at a foreign court.

Mr. Wallace, the best of recent authorities on Russia, tells of a so-called agent who tried to introduce American agricultural implements into Russia—and it was discovered that the implements and the introducer were the worst of frauds.

Baltimore (ungrammatical) *American*:—"And so your funny man singles out some solitary person in a crowd, and through long gazing upon him every other person in the assembly seems a reflex of that particular one. The eye is taught only to look for deformities and extravagances, and the existence of anything other than these is persistently ignored."

Scranton *Republican*:—"The fertile minded HERALD P. I. says:—'When you stand at a gate with a pretty girl, and the moon is shining too bright for kissing, ask her to fix your necktie, which will require you to to stoop and her to stand on tiptoes.' That's all very well, but suppose a fellow's girl is taller than he, what then?" Well, that's so. O, come, now.

There are two Parkers in New Jersey, one republican and one democrat. If the republicans nominate their Parker for Governor they will win the election inside of all possibilities; and they must not nominate another mere moneyed, voiceless politician like Halsey, nor so young a man as Hobart, for his own sake. Hill is an honest man and knows how to lug the storekeeper into politics.

POPE PIUS IX.

Celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the Holy Father.

ROME ILLUMINATED

Reception of the Pilgrims at the Vatican.

KING AND POPE

The Italian Catholics Gathered Around the Throne of Peter.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 4, 1877.

The HERALD correspondent at Rome telegraphs that the demonstrations yesterday, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the episcopacy of Pope Pius, were most imposing. Immense crowds of pilgrims thronged the Vatican and an immense concourse of people filled the streets of Rome. The excitement and fatigue of the reception greatly exhausted the Pope, and indeed tried the endurance of all present.

THE PAPAL RECEPTION.

In the morning His Holiness received the Austrian Envoy and the different foreign deputations. Audience was granted to the Italian pilgrims at noon, when over two thousand persons crowded the ducal hall and the adjacent saloons. Several addresses were read from the faithful Italian children and rich gifts offered to the successor of Peter.

ILLNESS OF HIS HOLINESS.

Owing to the state of exhaustion to which the unusual effort and the excitement had reduced him His Holiness was unable to reply and was obliged temporarily to withdraw from the audience. On his re-entry he was received with enthusiastic cheers, and the heartiness with which they were given was the best proof of the love and devotion with which Pope Pius is regarded by the Italian Catholics. When the audience was over His Holiness partook of a slight repast, and after a short repose was sufficiently recovered to enable him to take his usual evening promenade.

FUTURE PRECAUTIONS.

The doctors fear the effect of over excitement and fatigue and have strongly advised the suspension of the receptions as causing His Holiness great and unnecessary fatigue. It has, therefore, been resolved to assemble simultaneously a number of deputations in future in the various halls, when the Pope can be carried through and so avoid the prolonged exertion of receiving the deputations in detail. St. Peter's was filled with a dense crowd during the ceremonies, who were delighted by the magnificent music under the direction of Signor Vincoli.

A COUNTER DEMONSTRATION.

King Victor Emmanuel held an imposing review of the troops of the garrison, to the number of 12,000. On his return to the Quirinal Palace he received the congratulations of the Senators, Deputies, the diplomatic body and the municipality. There was a long file of over two hundred carriages blocking the approach to the Quirinal. The city was illuminated at night, and the streets were thronged with dense crowds of excited sightseers, who moved about from point to point up to a late hour.

THE CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK.

SPECIAL SERVICES IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES—MUSIC AND PRAYER—THE TRIALS OF THE HOLY FATHER AND THE DUTY OF THE FAITHFUL—COMMEMORATIVE EXERCISES AT FORDHAM AND MANHATTAN COLLEGES.

The day was well observed among the Catholics of New York, and the attendance at the churches where special services were held in honor of the event was unusually large. The trials of the Holy Father were dwelt upon in the midst of the joy which surrounded the occasion, and while praises were sung to God for His goodness to the Holy See in leaving him so long at the head of the Church, earnest prayers were offered that he might be relieved from the distresses attending him and live triumphant over the enemies of the Roman Catholic Church.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral the high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Ahern, one of the recently ordained priests. Very Reverend Vicar General Quinn, after the usual announcements, read the gospel of the Sunday, which was taken from the fourteenth chapter of St. Luke. The Vicar General then proceeded to say that it was known to the congregation that the Catholics in different parts of the world were celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the episcopal consecration of Pius IX., the golden jubilee of his elevation to the episcopate. We learn from the public prints, said the preacher, that large numbers have been assembling in Rome for some time past for the purpose of celebrating there the event, carrying with them the congratulations of their brethren and their offerings to meet the necessities of the Pontifical court. Our sympathies are with these and though far distant our hearts are united with them in all the expressions of grateful acknowledgments to the providence of God which has spared for so long a time a life so precious. It is an extraordinary thing to find any person filling the office of bishop for half a century, but it is exclusively the glory of Pius IX. that in the pontifical throne his years have exceeded the periods all those who preceded him, including the prince of the apostles. His life has not only been very long but has also been a very eventful life. After his elevation, we all remember with what joy was received in this country the announcement that the political prisoners in the Pope's dominions were to be set at liberty. In the generosity of his heart the Holy Father thought that a boon of this kind would be gratefully received by this class of persons, but he soon learned that he was mistaken. The assassination of his Prime Minister, Count Rossi, as also of his own private chaplain and the threats that were uttered against himself and against his cardinals by the leaders of the revolution soon taught him that no confidence could be placed in those who were guided and directed by secret societies and were under the rule of Mazzini and his sworn adherents. In a short time, as you know, continued the preacher, he was obliged to leave Rome as a secular priest to save himself from further outrage and be free to make to the world a protest, as he did, against the unlawful and sacrilegious seizure of the property belonging to the Church. After a short time, through the interposition of France, to the great joy of the Roman people, he was again restored to the city of Rome and a part of his dominions. Since then his life, all his public actions, are known to you all. In 1854 he invited bishops to assist at the promulgation of the decree of the immaculate conception. In 1862 he again invited them to assist at the canonization of the martyrs of Japan, and on both occasions over two hundred bishops were present. In 1867 he again invited the bishops of the world to Rome—not issuing any command—to assist at the celebration of the centenary of St. Peter over the tomb of that apostle. And, lastly, he again invited the bishops to assist at the Council of the Vatican. The details of this council, its numbers and the decrees which it has passed are less or more familiar to you.

The very reverend preacher then said that he did not wish to detain the congregation longer by referring further to the details connected with the history of Pius IX. It is remarkable, he said, while it is a source of pleasure to Catholics, that a man so far advanced in years can receive day after day large delegations from different nations; that he can listen to their addresses, and that without apparent preparation or forethought he can make such eloquent responses to these various addresses, and, not satisfied with this, become acquainted by a word for one and another with the personality of those who come before him, so that the pilgrims approaching him are perfectly astonished as well as delighted. The Vicar General continued to give some further particulars of the Pope's wonderful mental faculties at so ripe an old age and concluded by asking the people to continue to pray that the Holy Father may be spared for many years for the defence, glory and honor of religion. At the conclusion of the mass a "Te Deum" from Romberg was sung in honor of the celebration. In the afternoon at the vespers there was benediction of the blessed sacrament, in connection with which a procession of the Sunday shool children around the church added interest to the service.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

The services at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth street, were of the usual high order for which this church is so noted. A grand pontifical high mass was sung at half-past ten A. M., Rev. Father Langcake being the celebrant, assisted by Rev. Mr. Plante as deacon and Rev. Mr. Drummond as subdeacon. The altar shone resplendent beneath a myriad of flaming gas jets and luminous candles, and was elaborately but neatly decorated with vases of rare and costly exotics, whose delicious perfume, mingled with the sweet odor of burning incense, filled every nook and corner of the beautiful edifice with their entrancing fragrance. The music was very effectively rendered. Dr. Berge's Mass No. 2 was sung throughout. When the gospel of the day had been chanted by the celebrant, Rev. Father Merrick ascended the pulpit. He chose as his text the concluding words of the gospel of St. Matthew—"Behold I am with you, and shall be with you all ages, even to the consummation of the world." In opening his remarks the reverend father alluded to the fact of the golden jubilee of the Pope being celebrated at the same time with the feast of the blessed sacrament. The enemies of the Church, he said, are seeking by every means in their power to crush her. The arms of persecution are upraised against her, while the blows of hate and malice fall thick and fast upon her. Her teachings are openly scoffed at and ridiculed by all classes of men; her altars are defiled by the ruthless hands of unbelievers; her sanctuaries polluted by the foul presence of heretical marauders. God has an object in all things. Even the fall of a sparrow cannot take place without his sanction, and neither, on the other hand, can His own divine church suffer all these tribulations and trials without His consent. He has some purpose in it all, and, sooner or later, that purpose will be unfolded to the astonished eyes of mankind. To-day His Church is ignored so far as it is possible for the world to ignore her. Mighty events are taking place in the area of the world, but who, even for a moment, allows his thoughts to turn upon the helpless, oppressed condition of the Church at this moment? Who, even for a moment, turns a pitying eye upon that venerable pontiff, a prisoner in the Vatican, the butt of a hireling's caprice? Nobody, except the faithful of the Church of Christ, and they are powerless to change this cruel state of affairs. Diplomats, politicians, generals, are wonderfully exercised just at present, but they never think of God, of Christ, of His downtrodden, oppressed Church. Can we wonder, then, that the Church is weak and helpless? It was persecuted from the beginning, and, in all human probability, will be persecuted to the end. We may even live to see, as our ancestors in the Middle Ages and the other dark periods of the history of the Church saw, our altars destroyed, the sacrifice of the mass openly proscribed, the faithful imprisoned, our priests and prelates martyred. Nay, more; what guarantee have we that the saintly head of our venerable Pontiff will not yet be crowned with the halo of martyrdom? We find him to-day a prisoner, a captive within the walls of his once free home. No one knows how it will end. Perhaps death lies waiting for him in some unexpected spot. Perhaps he is destined to suffer still more. We are on the eve of great events. There may be a triumph in store for the Church. There may be still greater reverses. But whatever the end of all these things, let us pray to God that He will not forget His Church in this most trying moment of her existence. He has certainly promised in the gospel of today that He would be with her to the end of time, and we cannot in the face of this promise believe that He will permit her enemies to destroy her. Then let us hope that He will be merciful to her enemies and forgive them, for, in the words of our Redeemer, "they know what they do."

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

At St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth street, a solemn high mass was celebrated at half-past ten A. M. The altars were all superbly decorated for the occasion. Numerous lights, surrounded by flowers of the season, made the high altar resplendent in appearance. The Virgin's altar was chastely adorned with natural flowers and many colored miniature lamps. At the base of Brumedi's beautiful picture of the Sacred Heart an altar especially prepared for the devotional exercises of the month of June was also ornamented very elaborately. The music sung at the mass was very fine, and the entire service was, even for this church, unusually imposing in all its details. A special feature of the celebration was the singing, at the conclusion of the mass, of the "Te Deum," which, being intoned by the celebrant, was taken up by the choir. The hymn was rendered with powerful effect by the new choir, the organ accompaniment being noticeably judicious. The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. Dr. Curran, the deacon Rev. Father McCready and the sub-deacon Rev. Father Colton. The sermon was preached by the acting pastor, Rev. Father McCready. The reverend preacher read the gospel of the day, which was that of the Sunday within the octave of Corpus Christi—Luke, xiv., 16–24. The selection by the Church of this portion of the Gospel, he said, for the Sunday within the octave of Corpus Christi leaves little room to doubt what in the mind of the Church is meant by this great supper. On last Thursday was celebrated that feast in honor of the institution of the blessed eucharist, a festival designed to thank God for this miracle of His love and to make some little atonement for the injuries He receives in this sacrament from the wickedness of bad Christians and the coldness and indifference of others. It is strange that so many people will admit other miracles while they most strenuously persist in denying this one. And yet the Redeemer was careful to emphasize in His teachings that a miracle which was to leave after Him His own divine body and blood would be performed by Him. The proofs of the real presence in the blessed sacrament are abundant and incontrovertible, and are founded upon Christ's own words to the people to whom He preached and to His apostles. Nothing could be more evident than His forecasting of the form in which He meant to leave after Him this miracle of His love than His words to the assemblage after feeding them on the loaves and fishes. He could not have spoken more plainly after instituting the sacrament than we find Him speaking as recorded by John. He could not have said in plainer language that the bread He was promising to give His followers was His own flesh and blood.

He spoke so plainly that the Jews began to ask one another whether Christ had the power to perform the miracle or not. "Amen, amen, I say unto you," said Christ, "unless you eat the flesh of the son of man and drink his blood you shall not have life in you." Again, "For my flesh is meat indeed and my blood is drink indeed. As the living Father hath sent me, and I live by the Father, so he that eateth me the same also shall live by me. This is the bread that came down from heaven. Not as your fathers did eat manna and are dead. He that eateth this bread shall live forever." It is clear, from the question of the Jews and the declaration of the disciples, that they both understood Him to speak of the real eating of His body and the real drinking of His blood. The apostles also understood Him in the same sense, for, after many of the disciples had turned their backs upon Him and left Him, He, addressing the apostles, said to them, "Will you also go away?" Their answer, through Peter, clearly proves that they understood Him to speak in a literal sense, declaring, as they did, that they believed in the mystery proposed, not because they comprehended the doctrine, but because they had faith in any declaration coming from the Son of the living God. The reverend preacher continued to explain the promises made by Christ to the institution of the eucharist and their fulfilment, and their coming to the institution itself, as narrated by three of the evangelists and by St. Paul in his Epistle to the Corinthians, proved the Catholic doctrine by the well known texts taken from those sources. The arguments used in opposition to the doctrine were also dwelt upon, and finally the preacher spoke forcibly and eloquently of the sublimity of the miracle itself and the treasures of graces which had flowed and would flow for all time to the faithful who put their faith in this infinite manifestation of God's love for His children.

AT ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The students of St. John's College, Fordham, Westchester county, celebrated the anniversary in a generous and enthusiastic way. The ecclesiastical services during the day were of the usual order, with no special reference to the Pope. The evening services of the students began at eight o'clock. The beautiful grounds of the college—broad, well grassed and lined with noble trees—were illuminated and filled with the officers, students and graduates of the institution. The following was the order of exercises, under the chairmanship of Charles Edward McGowan, class '77:—

Overture—"Du und Du."
Patrick Rigney Deane—Discourse on "The Temporal Power of the Pope."
Music—"Chœur de la Conjuration."
M. H. Crowley—Poem, "Persecution of Pope Pius IX."
Thomas Cullen—Essay, "Secret Societies."
Music, Flotow.
P. A. Hendrick—"Episcopal Glories."
James H. Sheley—"Pio Nono" (poem).
Music—"La Dame Blanche."
Austin O'Malley—Discourse, "The Pope's Triumph."

In his address Mr. Deane said:—In celebrating this event we should remember that the thought of the present situation of the Pontiff should temper the joy we feel. Therefore it is not out of place to glance at the cause of his misfortunes—the seizure of the Papal sovereignty by its enemies. But its enemies are not found in Italy only; nearly all non-Catholics in Europe and America, and even some Catholics, oppose it. We prove why it should not be opposed. First, by its legitimate origin dating from St. Peter; second, by its workings and the benefits accruing to Europe and Christianity from it in every age from the first to the thirteenth century. Many object that "if God does sanction it, why does he leave it in its present situation." The answer is that given to St. Anthony when he complained that God had not assisted him:—"I was with thee in thy soul strengthening thee, and when the time came I drove away the enemy." Their day is now at hand. Catholic feeling is reviving in Europe, and when the Catholic nations demand the Pontiff's restoration, Victor Emmanuel's government, now almost bankrupt, cannot long resist. As for us, we will not all be called to take an active part in his restoration; but there is a surer way—by offering up our prayers for him.

Mr. P. A. Hendrick, of the class of '78, said:—To-day the Church, forgetting her sorrows, rejoices. The sorrows of the Pope weigh like a cloud upon her. But God sends a ray of sunshine to-day and bids her rejoice. The triple crown is stripped of one of its circles. The rooms wherein the voice of Pius IX. was raised time and again in supplication to God for mercy on his Church are occupied by the courtiers that crowd around the usurper's throne. The prayers of the Pope for his people has given way to the scoffs and jeers of the unbelievers. We, young as we are, remember him ruling his people from his throne. We remember him the idol of the Italians. But they have turned against him, not indeed through fault of his, but as the Jew turned against his Master, sending up their hosannas on Palm Sunday and clamoring for His blood on Good Friday. But as our Lord rose gloriously after the three days in the tomb, so we say the Pope will come forth triumphant from the gloom that now hangs about him. And we know that the glorious restoration is but a question of time. The history of the Church proves it, and it but remains for us to pray that the day may not be far distant. To day we join our voices with those of the whole Christian world in praying for a continuance of the life of our glorious Pope, and, mingling our shouts with those that echo to-day in the four quarters of the globe, we exclaim, Long live Pius IX.! Long live the bulwark of the Church! Long live our Pontiff-King!

AT MANHATTAN COLLEGE.

Visitors from far and near were in attendance at Manhattan College, and all united in doing honor to the occasion. The programme of exercises prepared by the highly esteemed Brother Anthony was an interesting one, and bore the inscription, "Tu es Petrus et super hanc Petram ædificabo ecclesiam meam." The gathering took place in the large college hall. Over the platform prepared for the speakers was the Papal insignia and Pontificial banner, and adjoining the latter was the Stars and Stripes. On the platform sat the student orators of the day. Among those present was the venerable Brother Paulian, the visiting Brother of the Christian Brotherhood; Father Mooney, of St. Bridget's; likewise Fathers Grady and Fitzpatrick, of the Church of the Annunciation; Dr. O'Leary, College Professor of Philosophy, and many others. Before the commencement of the proceedings the following despatch was sent to His Holiness Pius the Ninth:—

VENERABLE PONTIFF:—

Thy brothers, professors, students and parents assembled to celebrate the golden jubilee of thy Holiness, salute thee *ad multos annos* and implore thy benediction.

BROTHER ANTHONY, Manhattan College.

The orations of the day were, "Pius IX., the Man," by John W. Dolan; "Pius IX., the Ruler," by Alfred A. Kearney; "Pius IX., the Pontiff," by John J. Waters; "The American Pilgrimage to Rome," by James F. Smith, and "Le Vœu des Jeunes Eleves," by Charles M. Donnelly.

At the conclusion of the entertainment Father Mooney told of his personal experiences in the presence of the Pope. A reception in the college parlors concluded the services.

THE CELEBRATION ELSEWHERE.

PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS AT THE ALBANY CATHEDRAL.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 3, 1877.

The fiftieth anniversary of the episcopacy of Pope Pius IX. was celebrated at the Cathedral here to-day by a pontifical high mass, a procession of the blessed sacrament and other services. At St. Joseph's Church similar services were held.

HOW THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE POPE'S EPISCOPATE WAS CELEBRATED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1877.

The Catholics of this city entered with much fervor into the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the elevation of Pope Pius IX. to the episcopate.

Owing to the absence of the Archbishop no general orders were issued for the churches, but each church celebrated the day as the parish authorities decided. Large crowds were present at all the services. The most elaborate being at the Church of the Assumption, Twelfth and Spring Garden streets, of which the Very Rev. C. J. H. Carter is pastor. Father Carter is also the Vicar General and Administrator of the archdiocese of Philadelphia, and in the absence in Rome of the Archbishop the principal services of the day have taken place at his church.

DECORATIONS AND SERVICES.

The decorations were elaborate and the ceremonies awe-inspiring and impressive in the extreme, especially as regards the music. Haydn's grand imperial mass in D, with the solos, full chorus and grand orchestra, was well rendered. Rev. J. B. Spalding was the celebrant, with deacon and subdeacon. A large number of musicians, under the direction of Professor Thomas E. Harkins, President of the Philadelphia Musical Association, assisted. Before the sermon the orchestra performed the andante from the "Invocation of St. Cecelia," and at the offertory the "Gaudeamus" in "Festo Domini," by Diabelli, of Vienna. After the mass St. David's grand march, "On to the Battle," was performed with full organ, orchestra and drum corps effect.

The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. J. N. Corcoran, D. D., Professor of Sacred Scriptures, Languages and Homiletics at the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo. The discourse was an eloquent defence of the Pope and a history of his trials.

GRAND ILLUMINATION OF A CHURCH IN WASHINGTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1877.

A spectacle not often seen in a non-Catholic country was afforded here to-night in the external illumination of St. Matthew's Church. The day had been marked by unusual devotions in the Catholic churches in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Pope's consecration as a bishop, but at the church mentioned the services were prolonged into night, when vespers were sung with unusually grand effect.

A BURST OF FLAME.

At the conclusion of the services and as the congregation was dismissed, the front of the church burst into flame, presenting a magnificent appearance. A series of small gas pipes had been conducted across the face of the edifice from the belfry down and when the jets were fired the belfry was emblazoned with a cross whip, while a line of fire marked the outline of the pediment, the base line terminating in another glittering cross at either end. Within the triangle of the pediment was the legend:—

LONG LIVE PIUS IX.,

in letters a foot high. Under the pediment and spanning the spaces between the columns were three blazing arches, each of which was surmounted by a fiery cross. The whole was set against a sky black as ink, from which a thunder storm was darting its flashes every minute. Viewed at a distance the illumination was like a piece of fireworks intended to display the design of a church.

THE CELEBRATION IN MONTGOMERY, ALA.

MONTGOMERY, June 3, 1877.

The Catholics celebrated the Pope's golden jubilee here to-day, and there were many present from different parts of the State. There was a procession through the principal streets and fifty guns were fired. General Alpheus Baker delivered an oration on the life and character of the Pope.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

CEREMONIES OF LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARTFORD, Conn., June 3, 1877.

Vicar General Walsh to-day laid the corner stone of a new Catholic church in East Hartford in the presence of a large assemblage, including all the Catholic charitable and benevolent organizations of this city. An eloquent sermon was preached by Father Tiernay, of St. Peter's, Hartford. The church will be a handsome gothic structure, seating over one thousand persons.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 3, 1877.

Cardinal McCloskey administered the rite of confirmation in this city to-day to 400 persons in St. Patrick's Church and 300 in St. Mary's.

THE WORLD'S GRAIN MARKETS.

AMERICA ASSUMING THE FOREMOST PLACE AMONG PRODUCERS—RUSSIA DRIVEN TO THE WALL—REPORT OF THE ODESSA BOARD OF TRADE.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1877.

The United States Consul at Odessa, Russia, in a recent communication to the State Department, gives the substance of an interesting report made by a committee of the Board of Trade of that city on the subject of the competition between Russia and the United States in supplying grain to England. The committee cite a number of statistics of the comparative English imports of grain from the respective countries (which have recently been given more fully by our Bureau of Statistics and published in these despatches), and proceed to make the following comments:—

> The above figures are in the highest degree instructive. They show that we have changed positions with the United States. She has now our former position in the English market, and we must be satisfied with quite a secondary position. What they chiefly prove, however, is the regular progressive movement of America. We cannot, therefore, hope that a prosperous harvest may turn the scale in our favor and restore us to our former position; but we must believe that the United States will yet take a higher position among the grain producers of the world.

AMERICAN PRODUCTION.

The report then mentions the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River and the consequent cheapening of transportation to Europe from our grain districts, and concludes as follows:—

> It is impossible to calculate the amount of grain which America will be able to export, and which will render her so completely the controller of the London market that we shall be utterly unable to compete with her. The cheapness and fertility of her virgin soil, her favorable climate, the high class of her agriculture, the substitution of machinery for human labor, the spirit of enterprise and the aptitude of Americans for organization are so many proofs that our fears are well founded.

Our Consul adds:—

> I am persuaded, with the committee, that Russia cannot compete with us in the grain markets of the world, and that for reasons almost too numerous to mention in an ordinary commercial report.
>
> The system of agriculture practised by the Russians is the most miserable possible, their labor the most ignorant, and, as it is managed, the most worthless; their devotion to ways of bygone days so steadfast that in many places they are yet managing as did their Tartar forefathers and predecessors.

DROUGHT IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, June 3, 1877.

The drought is becoming serious. No rain has fallen for several weeks and corn and cotton are suffering.

THE WAR.

Bismarck Offers to Mediate Between Russia and England.

THE CZAR IN BUCHAREST

Kars Completely Invested and Mukhtar Pacha Hemmed In.

FIGHTING IN ARMENIA.

Progress of the Campaign in Europe and Asia.

AFFAIRS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 4, 1877.

From the news this morning it is evident we may expect to hear of a decisive battle in Asia within the next few days, though on the Danube the swollen condition of the river appears to retard the progress of the Russian armies to such an extent that even the arrival of the Czar at Ploejesti may not, after all, be the signal for the passage of the river. But while we are waiting for news of a great battle the astute German Chancellor thinks the time appropriate for mediation in favor of peace.

The Berlin correspondent of the HERALD reports that Prince Bismarck is earnestly endeavoring to arrange an understanding between England and Russia in order that a conflict between those two Powers over their mutual interests in the East may be avoided. It is believed that the visit of Lord Odo Russell to England is in connection with the efforts of Prince Bismarck.

THE CZAR EN ROUTE TO PLOEJESTI.

The HERALD correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs that the Czar will arrive at Ploejesti on Wednesday next, at eight o'clock P. M. Colonel Porcovitch and the Minister of Foreign Affairs will meet the Emperor at Kischeneff, and Prince Charles of Roumania will receive him at Jassy. General Ignatieff will arrive at Ploejesti on Tuesday. It is now known that on the demand of Austria Little Wallachia will be considered neutral ground.

A telegram from St. Petersburg announces that the Czar, Czarewitch and Grand Duke Sergius left for the Danube Saturday at midnight.

A Bucharest despatch received this morning says the Czar, the Czarewitch and the Grand Duke Vladimir have arrived there. The reception by the public was respectful, but not cordial.

MUKHTAR PACHA SURROUNDED.

The HERALD correspondent at Erzeroum telegraphs that Kars is now completely invested by the Russians. Kars is amply provisioned; but, as a precautionary measure, the garrison has been put on half rations. Telegraphic communication ceased two days ago. The Russian forces are concentrated around Mukhtar Pacha, and their headquarters have been advanced so that we may look for decisive news from that quarter very soon. The situation is grave in the extreme. A great battle that will decide the campaign in Asia must be fought within a few days, and there can be little doubt of its ending in a Russian victory.

The vanguard of the Russian right wing has appeared before Oltu. The Turks are retreating from Oltu. A detachment of the Russian centre has reached Souganlu. Mukhtar Pacha's position at Sevin is thus rendered untenable, as the Russians could turn his flank via Getschevan. The Turkish detachments of Kurakelessa and Toprak-Kaleh are falling back upon Delibaba before the advance of the Russian left wing. A detachment from Van to reinforce Mukhtar Pacha is expected at Hassan-Kaleh. A detachment from the Russian centre is marching to intercept it. The weather is fine. Another despatch from Erzeroum says it is confirmed that scouts belonging to the Russian centre column patrol as far as the Soghanla Mountains. The Turkish headquarters have fallen back on Hunprikoi. The vanguard of the Russian right wing has passed Oltu and Kizil-Kilissa. A Constantinople despatch states that the arrival of Russian forces at Souganlu and Kizil-Kilissa brings two strong columns within six hours' march of Erzeroum. A later despatch says intelligence has been received that Mukhtar Pacha is falling back on Zaim.

Another Erzeroum despatch received this morning says preparations are being made there for the defence of the town.

The Russians are advancing in force toward Diarbekir. It is said the Russians lost 3,000 men in recent attacks on Kars.

FIGHTING NEAR KARS.

The Russian General Kommroff, commanding at Ardahan, on the 30th of May reconnoitred beyond Fennek and Olti. During the night of May 29 the Russians defeated and routed Moussa Pacha's Circassians at Bekil Ahmed, north of Kars. Bekil Ahmed was burned. The Turkish cavalry, under Moussa Pacha, were again defeated and dispersed near Bechrachef. The Russians captured two mountain guns, four ammunition wagons and two standards. The Russian loss was seven killed and thirty wounded. The Turks left eighty-three dead on the field.

A TURKISH VICTORY CONFIRMED.

The HERALD correspondent in Constantinople announces that the news of the capture of Fort Fil, near Sukum-Kaleh, by the Turks, is confirmed. Mustapha Bey, the Turkish commander, compelled the Russian garrison, which was 5,000 strong, to fly, leaving their tents and munitions of war behind them. The Russians crossed the River Kodar, destroying the bridge behind them. The Russian loss was 300 men killed and the Turks captured eight guns.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

On the Danube the Russians have at last occupied the chief positions, and their lines extend from Galatz to Kalafat. But the formidable river bars their way, and until the stream returns to its normal summer level it will be perilous, if not physically impossible, to take the army across. It is now hardly possible that the Russians can execute this great military operation for the next three weeks. They may come to close quarters with the Turkish armies about the beginning of July, so that the campaign will probably be prosecuted under the greatest heats of summer. The region of the Lower Danube is terribly unhealthy for strangers; so it may be presumed the Russians will endeavor to traverse with all celerity the more unhealthy districts. Those troops will fare worst which have to sit down before a fortress or guard a strong place in the chain of communications, as an army in movement will generally keep health better than garrison or investing forces. The character and duration of the struggle in Bulgaria are the subject of much speculation, particularly in Germany and Austria, where every officer seems to have made his own particular study of the campaign. The general tenor of these criticisms is adverse to the Turks, not from any doubt that they will make a good fight and even inflict serious repulses on their enemy, but from the prepossession that the superiority in numbers, efficiency of organization and strategical ability are on the side of the Russians.

THE RUSSIAN STRENGTH.

There are 240,000 Russians in position on the Danube, without counting the Roumanians or the reserves that are being brought forward, who amount to 60,000 men. There are 80,000 men east of Ibrail and 20,000, with considerable reserves at Bolgrad, which is the point of support for this part of the line. The strength and position of the works at Reni and Ibrail indicate that they are defensive and not offensive, the precautions taken being directed against an attack by the Turkish fleet and to prevent the passage of the river by the Turks. At Ibrail there are three batteries—one west of the town, sweeping the Danube with four twelve-pounders and two guns of larger calibre up to the point formed by the Matchin channel, and two east of the town raking the Matchin channel, one of which is armed with four guns of position and four howitzers, and the other with eight pieces of still larger calibre and two mortars, from which projectiles are said to have reached Matchin. There is a fourth battery of lighter guns on the island opposite Matchin. From Ibrail up to the lines of Bucharest and Oltenitza and Bucharest and Giurgevo there are no troops, except a number requisite to guard against a possible surprise; but between Bucharest and Giurgevo the concentration is on a large scale. The forces are in three camps, each containing 30,000 men, to which must be added another 10,000 at Giurgevo. Thus there are 100,000 men now concentrated on the Bucharest and Giurgevo line along the railway who may be directed either against the line of Rustchuk and Turtukai or Rustchuk and Sistova. On the spot it is believed the latter will be chosen, and that the demonstration at Oltenitza is merely a feint.

The second concentration is on both sides of the River Aluta. East of the river are 60,000 men in two camps, both on the high road to Turnu-Magureli. West of the Aluta are four camps, representing about 80,000 men. This may be regarded as the centre of the line. Further west, on the line of Kalafat and Turnseverin, last accounts stated the number of Russians to be over 40,000.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA.

The Turkish army on the Asiatic side appears to have been deplorably neglected. The troops are worse disciplined, worse equipped and provided than those on the Danube; but the nature of the warfare in Asia to some degree makes the deficiencies of the armies less vital. The campaign will be one in which strategy will be of less and hard fighting of more importance. Even irregular troops may be able to do service in some positions which it is in the power of Mukhtar Pacha to defend. The Russian right wing has advanced from Ardahan via Urut to Penneck, fifteen miles north of Bardez. Of the centre we have no reliable information, but it has been reported that they have taken both Dilimusa and Getschevan. According to another account these places are being attacked by detachments, while the main force is following the northern road over the Souganlu Range. At all events the right and centre are well down toward positions from which attack could be made on Mukhtar Pacha; but the left wing has not yet advanced far enough to participate in a combined movement. This delay is to great extent in consequence of difficulties of the country through which the left wing is marching.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN ASIA.

All supplies have to be drawn from Erivan, from which place the only easy road leads through Persian territory, the other routes being mountain passes. If the battle which is to decide the fate of Erzeroum is not fought until the Erivan column has forced the Turkish positions at Toprak-Kaleh and is within supporting distance of the other columns, progress is likely to be, as heretofore, very slow. It is not impossible, however, that the right and centre, with the aid of a force from Batoum operating on the Choruk River may attack Mukhtar Pacha from the direction of Oltu and Souganlu, provided Mukhtar waits to be attacked. The latest news of him, via Constantinople, represents that he was falling back from the Bardez and Erzeroum positions. It is to be remarked, however, that news from Constantinople whether favorable or unfavorable to the Turks, is peculiarly untrustworthy. Thus we had last week the announcements that the Russians had occupied Van and Oltu, both of which were false, and probably the result of a panic, just as the reiterated story of the recapture of Ardahan was probably the result of blundering design on the part of the government to appease the populace of Constantinople. On the other hand, the war news made public by the Russian government is generally of no importance whatever, or several days behind time.

AFFAIRS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A despatch from Syra says:—"The Turks lack good commanders. Redif Pacha, Minister of War, and Mahmoud Damad Pacha, Marshal of the Palace and brother-in-law of the Sultan, represent the war party. Edhem and Safvet Pachas, the Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, represent the party which will be willing to agree to mediation after a decisive engagement has been fought." A telegram from Constantinople says:—"Austria recently sent a note to the Porte demanding a written declaration that the restrictions on navigation of the Danube shall not last a day longer than the war or be increased or form a precedent. The Porte and Russia have both sent the declaration required. The Chamber of Deputies have voted in favor of the abolition of the press bureau and of making an inquiry into extraordinary expenditures."

A despatch from Athens says intelligence has been received from Constantinople that after the proclamation of the state of siege about 200 of Midhat Pasha's adherents were summarily arrested and imprisoned. The thoughts of many people are turning toward ex-Sultan Murad. They know his health is greatly improved, and that if he appeared in public the people would demand his restoration. Murad has applied for permission to go to his country residence at Scutari. The Sultan is greatly embarrassed. The situation is one of great delicacy and peril. It is feared the people will rise in many parts of the country. If they do so they will triumph unless revolting severity is used.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NOTES.

The Ministerial papers of Vienna and Pesth differ concerning the peace rumors. The *Fremdenblatt* considers them idle dreams and the *Pester Lloyd* declares they are well founded. A Vienna correspondent has the best authority for stating that Sabdoullah Bey, the new Turkish Ambassador to Berlin, left Constantinople on Saturday, with instructions regarding the course to be pursued if the mediation of Germany is offered at a later stage of the war. Mehmed Ruchdi Pacha has had an audience with the Sultan. He is regarded as the coming Grand Vizier. A conspiracy has been discovered in Belgrade against Prince Milan and in favor of the Prince of Montenegro. Many members of the Omladino have been arrested. Serious events are likely to follow. The Vienna *Tagblatt* hears from a good source that a Russo-Greek alliance has been arranged for war.

It is reported from Vienna that Russia's programme on the conclusion of peace will be self-government for Bosnia, Herzegovina, Bulgaria and the Christians of Lebanon, European governors, a European commission of control, European garrisons for some time and the cession of territory in Armenia.

A RUSSIAN GUNBOAT.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3, 1877.

The Russian gunboat Gornostae sailed from this port to-day under sealed orders.

ON THE ROAD TO TOPHET.

[From the Dubuque Times.]

Now we know that President Hayes is on the road to Tophet. Rev. Mr. Harrison, rector of the Episcopal Church at Monticello, Fla., refuses to read the prayer for "Thy servant, the President of the United States." Between the cold indifference of this saint in surplice and the chilling contempt of Tilden and Tweed President Hayes had best have a care for his latter end.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

I LOVE THEE (Amo). English translation by Dr. W. J. Wetmore. Music by Tito Mattei. New York: S. T. Gordon & Son.

This is a well written song by a good writer. It is more sentimental than usual with Mattei, and quite dramatic. The accompaniment is effective.

THE DOVE (La Paloma). English words by Dr. W. J. Wetmore. Music by Yradier. New York: S. T. Gordon & Son.

"La Paloma" was introduced to our concert stage by Mme. Sanz, who sang in the Italian opera during the Lucca season, and not by Mlle. Aimée, as many suppose. Aimée interpolated "La Paloma" into "La Boulangère a des Ecus," and Mlle. Gilemberti sings it nightly at Gilmore's Garden with marked success. The song is Spanish, and has the voluptuous rhythm of much of the music of Spain. It is exceedingly pretty and of a style little known in this country.

DOWN THE SHADOWED LANE SHE GOES. Words from Tinsley's Magazine. Music by George L. Osgood. Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co.

This is a very pretty and simple little song by the tenor Osgood, and has more originality in it than most American ballads. It has been made popular by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, who sings it as an encore song.

I ONLY JUST WANTED TO KNOW, YOU KNOW. By Joseph P. Skelly. New York: S. T. Gordon & Son.

This is a serio-comic song, full of fun, and very good of its kind. The melody is pleasing. The chorus is very jolly.

TWILIGHT. Reverie for the Pianoforte by Thomas P. Murphy. S. T. Gordon & Son.

This is not a very original composition, but it is simple and its intentions are good.

MY LOVE IS A BIG DRUM MAJOR. By Joseph P. Skelly. S. T. Gordon & Son.

This is another serio-comic song by the composer of "I Only Just Wanted to Know," but has none of the good points of that song, and it is too much like "Secret Love" and "Her Front Name is Hannah" to be original.

SPRING SONG. Words by M. B. F. Music by M. A. B. S. T. Gordon & Son.

The first four bars of this song are note by note from a book of nursery rhymes set to music and published some six or eight years ago. The time has been changed from two-four to six-eight, and that is all the difference

THE GOOD OLD DAYS GONE BY. Quartet. Words by S. M. Mitchell. Music by H. P. Danks. S. T. Gordon & Son.

Mr. Danks has not done his best in this song. It would make a comfortable prayer meeting tune set to sacred words.

AS THE YEARS GLIDE BY. Music by Richard A. Saalfeld. New York: Spear & Dehnhoff.

There is not much to say for either the words or music of this song. The melody is not striking and the composition is faulty.

NANCY LEE. Ballad. By Stephen Adams. New York: C. H. Ditson & Co.

This is a pretty little ballad in three flats. The music is spirited and goes well with the words.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Hans von Bülow will pay a third visit to London this season.

Levy, the cornet player, has proved an unprofitable star in Australia.

Mme. Patti sang in London in "Dinorah," her first appearance this season.

A four weeks' session of the Normal Musical Institute of Detroit will begin July 24.

A crowded house greeted the return to London of Mme. Christine Nilsson. Her first appearance was as Violetta in "La Traviata," at Her Majesty's Theatre.

Mme. Lami, a well known soprano in Quaker City circles, has permanently settled in Philadelphia. She now occupies a position in a prominent Catholic church.

Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" has reached San Francisco, but the Californians are too practical to take much stock in "the music of the future," especially when filtered through an English version.

In one session of earnest practice a pupil on the flute can become more proficient than a violinist in three or four, and receive that correct knowledge of music, scales, rhythm, &c., which enables one to make home music so delightful.

An artist writes of Wagner:—"It is not his melody, but his orchestral effects, that make him great. He cannot touch the heart of the masses, but he stirs the intellect of the trained musician. Hence his world is a small one at best, for the music of the soul is universal."

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg made a great success at the recent Handel and Haydy festival in Boston in the oratorio of "Samson." Her singing of "Let the bright seraphim" is described as remarkable for its brilliancy and breadth of style, and won the praise of musical connoisseurs.

In Paris the blind are preferred as tuners of the pianoforte by the piano makers and the managers of the conservatories of music. It is said that they acquire a nicety of ear, a power of discrimination and combination of musical sounds almost incredible to a seeing person. One of the leading pianoforte makers of Boston regularly employs graduates from the Institution for the Blind in South Boston.

Among the recent arrivals from Europe, where he has been perfecting his musical studies, is Rud Aronson, the composer of the "Concert Waltz," which Gilmore's band performed on the occasion of the reopening of Gilmore's Garden; the "Marche Triumphale," performed during the Centennial Exhibition, and other meritorious works. Mr. Aronson is a New Yorker by birth and has returned home to continue a musical career which has been already auspiciously inaugurated. He is now at work on two operas, which he hopes to have ready for presentation in the autumn.

An English critic writes:—"The next time Herr Wagner comes to London we recommend him strongly to bring with him a little more money or a little better music. In the event of his changing his mind and becoming an honest convert to the good old bribery system, he may be induced to speculate on the virtue of a few thalers. Should the critics refuse the money—and there's no knowing what these obstinate and malignant dogs may do, especially if they fancy they have been cheated out of their lawful due—we advise him to try a small dose of real good music. It may, peradventure, have its weight and influence. It was by such simple means Mendelssohn bribed and corrupted universal England."

Liszt speaks all languages, and copies his works himself. He is a very early riser, and has at his house only a bad square piano that he never touches. After having read his breviary he breakfasts frugally upon half a dozen oysters, or, if it is a *jour gras*, upon a small piece of ham, and then pays visits during the remainder of the day. His two worldly predilections are for *café noir* and for small and very bad Roman cigars, but cheap if not gratuitous. He is assailed by mammas who wish him to give piano lessons to their interesting progeny. They have gone so far as to offer him a whole dollar a lesson. Upon days when he has no engagements Liszt dines *tête-à-tête* with his son-in-law, M. Ollivier, and at dessert they converse of temporal affairs.

CRUCIFIXION IN AMERICA.

[Correspondence of The Churchman from Del Norte, Col.]

Out in the country we have the Mexican *penitentes*, whose nominal Christianity has only served to determine the time and manner of their penances. Last week, returning from Sagnache, I tried a short cut, and, riding over a little hill, suddenly came upon a band of four. Naked, except for a pair of drawers, they were walking barefooted through the snow, chanting some melancholy strain, and lashing their bare bodies with strips of soapweed leaves. It is no poetical exaggeration, but the literal fact, that the blood was flowing rapidly down them. Their bodies looked like raw steaks, and the heavy sound of the lashes told of the reality of the flagellation. Some little distance from them stood a large wooden cross, which, I was told, had been carried in procession by one last year. Its weight must have nearly broken his back. Upon it they crucified one of their number last spring, binding him fast by ropes, and leaving him so long that he died.

LATE REPENTANCE.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

General Butler, like Ben Wade, did not write his anti-administration letter for the public eye; and since he heard from Mr. McVeagh he is sorry that he wrote it at all. This letter writing will kill some of those politicians yet if they keep fooling with it.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Maurice Strakosch and Captain Henry Tibbits, of the steamship City of Chester, are at the Everett. T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utica, are at the Fifth Avenue. General Thomas H. Williams, of California, is at the Windsor. Captain Hamilton Perry, of the steamship Adriatic, is at the St. Denis. General Edward H. Ripley, of Vermont, is at the Sturtevant.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

FRANCE IN HOT WATER.

Ex-President Grant Welcomed to the Cradle of Two Nations.

MOTLEY'S LAST RESTING PLACE

Abyssinia and Egypt Agree to Terms of Peace.

BELGIUM GETTING READY FOR WAR.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 4, 1877.

General Grant attended divine service yesterday in Westminster Abbey. An eloquent sermon was preached by Dean Stanley, who took as his text Genesis, xxvii., 38:—"And Esau said unto his father, hast thou but one blessing, my father? Bless me, even me, also, O my father! And Esau lifted up his voice and wept". In the course of his sermon he alluded to ex-President Grant, saying "that in the midst of the congregation there was one of the chiefest citizens of the United States, who had just laid down the sceptre of the American Commonwealth, who by his military prowess and generous treatment of his comrades and adversaries had restored unity to his country. We welcome him as a sign and pledge that the two great kindred nations are one in heart and are equally at home under this paternal roof. Both regard with reverential affection this ancient cradle of their common life."

TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD.

Dean Stanley also took occasion to refer to the historian Motley as one of the brightest lights of the Western Hemisphere, a high spirited patriot and one of England's most faithful friends, one of the best and purest spirits of the age, and a brilliant and indefatigable historian, who had told us as none had ever told before the stirring story of the Dutch Republic, which could almost be regarded as the parent of the American Republic. "There will be," continued the Dean, "a niche in the temple of fame for him who to-morrow will be laid in the loved land of his adoption, and who in life was honored by the respect and love of many a gifted ruler, statesman, poet and historian at both sides of the Atlantic."

THE FRENCH SITUATION.

Affairs in France are by no means improving and there is danger of serious complications ahead. The partisans of the moral order government seem inclined to push matters to the utmost, depending on MacMahon to use the army to support them in case of resistance. Some of the more violent of the reactionaries openly advocate a *coup d'état* with the object of restoring monarchical government. There is not much danger, however, that MacMahon will lend himself to these extreme measures, as he well knows that the restoration of the monarchy in any form would remove him effectively from power. He is much more likely to maintain the *status quo* than to lend himself to any violent attempt to overthrow the Republic. France has got yet to learn that the Marshal is true to the motto of his house, "I'm in and I'll stay in." He finds his position far from uncomfortable, and Madame La Marechale's influence is likely to be used in favor of keeping things as they are. An article in the semi-official *Moniteur* is interpreted as affirming the government's intention to dissolve the Chamber.

A violent article in *Le Pays*, openly recommending a *coup d'état* under certain circumstances, causes much comment.

CUTTING OFF HEADS.

In the meantime the new Cabinet are busy finding places for their supporters, and they could not act more thoroughly if they had had some years' experience in running an American custom house. Twenty-one administrative appointments and six dismissals are gazetted.

THE IMPENDING DISSOLUTION.

A conspicuous note in the *Moniteur* announces that on the 16th the government will meet an interpellation on President MacMahon's Message, and after a vote will call on the House to discuss the budjet. If the House refuses the government will apply to the Senate for permission to dissolve the Chamber.

LILLIPUT IN ARMS.

Little Belgium is beginning to be affected by the war fever, and in a small way is anxious to get ready to take a share in the *melée*. In spite of their peaceful and industrious pursuits, the souls of the Belgian braves sigh for the excitement of battle. The King of the Belgians held a reception in Liege to-day. He told the delegates of the corporation that the situation in Europe was grave, and that the government would have to ask for subsidies for the army. This is one of the advantages of having a king. He is always in search of subsidies and very anxious to have an army ready to kill some one, but he usually keeps at a very safe distance while the killing is going on.

THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.

Advices from Cairo state the King of Abyssinia accepted the conditions proposed by Gordon Pacha, and that peace has been concluded between Egypt and Abyssinia. If this news turns out to be true it will deprive the Khedive of all excuse for refusing to aid the Sultan in the war against Russia.

MOTLEY'S BURIAL.

John Lothrop Motley will be buried at Kensal Green at eleven o'clock this morning.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The American corvette Ranger arrived at Malta on Saturday and leaves Thursday for Penang.

LIBERIA.

Anthony Gardner has been elected President of Liberia.

MAMMAS, IF YOUR LITTLE ONES CONTRACT skin diseases at school apply GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, black or brown, 50c.

A.—NOT ONE STYLE FOR ALL HEADS, BUT DRESS HATS for all men, at ESPENSCHEID'S, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau st.

A.—SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS—THESE pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and, although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement of that organ. Sick headache, indigestion and all bilious disorders succumb to the free use of them.

BEST VALUE IN FRENCH CHAMPAGNES. Sold by PARK & TILFORD and ACKER, MERRALL. Louis Duvau's Extra Dry..........$15 per case

GOOD, SOUND CLARET WINES, at $4, $4 50, $5, to $10 per case, from the best shippers in Bordeaux. H. B. KIRK & CO., 69 Fulton st. and 709 Broadway.

LEA & PERRIN'S
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
is the original and only Worcestershire Sauce.

SODA WATER APPARATUS FOR MAKING ALL aerated beverages. JOHN MATTHEWS, 1st av. and 26th st., city.

SCHULTZ'S CLUB SODA IN OVAL PINTS (CORKS and bottles branded); SELTERS WATER, VICHY, KISSINGEN, BITTER KISSINGEN, &c.; all waters on draught are kept in ten gallon glass fountains to prevent metallic contamination. Address orders CARL H. SCHULTZ, 830 Broadway.

THE BEST RYE WHISKEY IN THE WORLD.—BUMGARDNER'S Virginia, hand made, by wood fire, very soft and clean, $1 50 per bottle. H. B. KIRK & CO., 69 Fulton st. and 709 Broadway.

Y. P. M.—
YOUNG'S PURE MALT,
oldest
RYE WHISKEY,
BEST IN THE WORLD,
sold by
PARK & TILFORD.

A REMARKABLE LITTLE WOMAN.

The Heroine of Two Ideas—"Her Husband and Her Case."

Illustrative Incidents and Anecdotes in the Life of Mrs. General Gaines.

A Daniel come to judgment! yea, a Daniel!
Oh! wise young judge, how I do honor thee.—*Shylock.*

The darkest hour is just before the break of day.—*Old Proverb.*

Mrs. General Gaines should now be the happiest, as she has been for many years the most distinguished and the most popular, woman in the United States. With the rendering of the recent comprehensive decision in her favor of Judge Billings, of the United States District Court of New Orleans, and in the general congratulations showered upon her, even from the holders of her property dispossessed, she became the heroine of the Crescent City. Upon numerous suits bundled together, involving her legitimacy, the validity of the probated will of her father making her his universal legatee, and her right and title to his vast possessions, she is proclaimed "victorious along the whole line." The startling fact is no sooner made known than many of the parties who had derided her pretensions and contested her claims, through all the legal devices of a struggle of forty years, became as complimentary in their expressions of satisfaction as they had been contemptuous in their treatment of her cause. In the streets, where, thirty years ago, she could venture unprotected after nightfall only at the hazard of her life, she is now overwhelmed by friendly salutations, and is assured that she has no enemies. With her enemies vanquished, with her good name vindicated, with her right and title to her father's estates established, surely this heroic little woman has abundant cause for exultation.

"THE LAW'S DELAY."

And yet, from the law's delay, this restitution appears but little better than a mockery of justice. When she entered upon this unequal struggle for her own there was but a thin silver lining to the heavy cloud overshadowing her case. Now the whole mass is illuminated and breaking up into forms of beauty. It was in the fresh morning of her life when she was summoned to this hard and hazardous journey of the pilgrim to the "Delectable Mountains;" she approaches them with the sun upon the verge of the horizon. Radiant in health, hope and enthusiasm when the strange and thrilling romance of her father's history and her own were first revealed to her, she has reached the appointed limit of the royal psalmist as she realizes the success of her mission. She is invited into her castle after forty years of hopes deferred and of justice baffled in disappointing struggles. As the traveller over the burning waste of Sahara is beguiled by visions of bright lakes of living water and groves of fruitful palms, which recede as he advances, but still entice him onward, so have the severe trials of this brave woman been forgotten, in view of the unfailing rewards to patient faith and endurance. After her wanderings of forty years in the wilderness, as she descends from the thirsty desert to the refreshing waters of the Jordan, she realizes the miraculous parting of the stream, so that in the way thus opened she may pass over "dry-shod" into the Promised Land.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

Not one woman in ten thousand possesses the physical health, strength and elasticity essential to the Herculean labors undertaken by Mrs. Gaines, and which have carried her through this severe ordeal of forty years of litigations. Not one woman, perhaps, in ten millions possesses the peculiar temperament, the mental qualities, the educational accomplishments, the feminine graces, the moral courage, the patient perseverance and the religious faith and constancy, without which Mrs. Gaines, in this long warfare against leagues of lawyers, combinations of capital and uncertain judges, could have accomplished nothing. All these physical advantages, all these mental qualifications, all these personal graces and accomplishments, were essential for the work which she has achieved, the disappointments she has laughed away, the difficulties she has surmounted, the enemies she has subdued and the privations and sufferings she has survived.

There are men and women who have never been young; there are others—and happier persons—who never grow old. Mrs. Gaines is one of these. At seventy winters she appears a well preserved woman of forty summers. In figure small and delicate, with sparkling black eyes, indicative of health and happiness, and a face expressive of gentleness and generosity, one would think she had known no sufferings or reverses and could endure no serious hardships. But she has felt the pinchings of poverty and has passed through privations and exposures to the elements that would test the endurance of a Sioux Indian. She has disregarded heat and cold, rain or snow, hunger and loss of rest, with the coolness and vivacity of the tough old campaigners of the Little Corporal. She comes honestly too by this dominating French quality of cheerfulness under misfortunes. It is a characteristic which, extended to a community, fattens the grocer and starves the apothecary. This cheerful disposition colors and controls the character of Mrs. Gaines in all its phases. Hence her abiding faith in humanity has not been shaken by false friends and treacheries which would have driven most men to despair or the solitude of the woods. Selfishness and hypocrisies calculated to sour the most generous nature have not affected her amiable weakness to forgive and forget. From France she inherits her vivacious temperament, from the Green Island her wit, humour and generous instincts, and these blended elements, modified from her birth, associations and training in the New World, have given us this heroic little woman and her remarkable history.

A WOMAN OF TWO IDEAS.

As Mrs. General Gaines she has long been known as a woman of two ideas—"her husband and her case." The General was to her the model soldier and prince of chivalry, *sans peur, sans reproche*, and her case from the first was to her a sacred mission, to which she was bound as by the oath of Hannibal. She has spent an average lifetime in her legal studies and researches connected with this case and its ever widening complications, and yet she has lost nothing of her feminine graces as a woman of society. From the administration of General Jackson to this day, at the official receptions and assemblies at Washington, hers has always been a leading *rôle* in the evening's conversations, from the political topics of the day to the latest fashion in bonnets. Her presence, indicated by her ringing laugh, never fails to diffuse the contagion of cheerfulness around her, and her sallies of wit and keen edged jokes have often awakened the dullest assemblage into that harmonious confusion in which everybody has a story to tell and all are talking together.

SOME DEFICIENCIES.

In the bright maturity of her powers it was sometimes said of her:—She does not dance. She does not sing. She does not play the piano. She gives us no recitations from the poets. She may not be able to repeat a verse from Byron or Tom Moore or Tennyson or Longfellow. She has had no time for these ornaments. And yet we have them in her musical voice and sparkling stories. She evidently has wasted no midnight oil over novels; but the romances of her experience amply supply this deficiency. She cares nothing for the stars of the opera or the lights of the stage; for in the changing scenes of the life drama in which she is engaged new lights and characters are constantly appearing as living friends or enemies. She prefers a walk and a talk on Pennsylvania avenue to a stroll in a picture gallery; for there is health and recreation in the one and to her only a waste of time in the other. She would rather walk a mile in the rain to the relief of a sick woman and her starving children than to ride with the President to a lecture on charity.

In illustration of the traits of character suggested some incidents and anecdotes in the busy life of this extraordinary woman will doubtless interest the general reader.

MAJOR GENERAL GAINES.

From the New Orleans papers, with their reports of the recent decision of Judge Billings, the story of the first appearance of Mrs. Gaines in court pleading her own cause has been circulated throughout the Union. General Gaines, her husband, was by her side on this occasion in full uniform, as a mark of respect to the Court; but to the counsel on the other side he had, significantly touching his sword, announced himself responsible for anything the lady might say in replying to her accusers. But how it was that the General came to appear in this character we have now to relate, and in this incident we have a bit of romance which, as learned from our informant, was like the reading of

A CHAPTER FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.

Many years ago there lived a prosperous gentleman in the Crescent City, whose name was Whitney. He was a man of family, and with his light hearted little wife and their three little olive branches, he esteemed himself richer than Crœsus. He had moved down from the North to assist the wife in the prosecution of her "case," and till his money was all gone, he had spent it freely, not only among the ravenous lawyers, but in relieving the wants of his needy neighbors. In this work his wife actively participated, and among the neighbors she had relieved of remorseless creditors from time to time was a poor woman, whose dependence for the support of herself and family was the income from a few rooms let out to lodgers. This woman, with a becoming sense of gratitude, had said to her benefactress, "How can I repay you for all these kindnesses? Some day I may be able to serve you, and should that day ever come, promise that you will call on me."

The prosperous man, Whitney, became poor and then he sickened and died, and his widow and little children were left almost destitute upon the world. With her small resources she could only for a short time support herself and children in the city. She therefore retreated into the country, where the landlord, the butcher, the grocer and the baker were neither exorbitant nor exacting. Here, after a time, an unexpected summons to attend court in the city found her without the means for the journey. But she had a valuable necklace, which, though sold at a great sacrifice, defrayed not only the expenses of the removal of the family to town, but left her a balance of $60. Here she was to be detained for many weeks. This money would soon be exhausted. What, then, could she do?

She thought of the poor woman she had befriended and resolved to call upon her. This grateful woman had become a prosperous boarding house keeper. Her popular establishment had grown to the dimensions of a great hotel. The poor widow called upon the rich landlady, stated her case, her business in town and her resources, and that as she would be detained at least a month, she desired to secure a roof over the heads of herself and children for that time. The rich landlady, remembering her promise, established the little widow and her children, on reduced terms, in a comfortable *suite* of rooms. But at the expiration of a week or so Mrs. Smith called upon Mrs. Whitney to say that "she had such a good offer for these rooms she could not decline it, and she hoped Mrs. Whitney would not object to a transfer to some smaller rooms a couple of flights higher in the next building. And the gentleman says he must have these rooms this evening."

THE DARKEST HOUR.

The night was cold and rainy. Two of the little children were ill; one of them, it was feared, was dying. The poor widow remonstrated against the exposure of this sick child to the storm—an exposure which could not be avoided in the proposed removal. An animated debate followed, which attracted the women servants of the house. Comprehending at once the merits of the controversy, they gathered around the little widow, when one of them, speaking for the group, said:—"No! she sha'nt move you in this dreadful storm. Here you shall stay this night, with your children, if we all have to go in the morning."

But the widow pleaded with her friends, and at length obtained their consent for her removal, and when given, they with their shawls and wraps protected the children in the transfer from the driving rain. When safely housed in their new quarters in the attic the widow gave way to a fit of despondency, and bitterly bewailed her misfortunes in such exclamations as these:—"Where next, my poor children? The grave for one, and the street for the rest of us. Is it so to be? Janet, Janet, is there no hope for us?"

THE BREAK OF DAY.

Janet was the faithful and devoted Scotch nurse of these children; and a never failing support and good adviser in an emergency. She came now bravely to the rescue. She was eloquent in her appeal to her mistress for patience and resignation. "And remember," said she, "that if this is the darkest hour in your life, the darkest hour is just before the break of day."

And so it was. Janet spoke from inspiration and as a prophetess. That same night, in its heavy darkness and in the raging storm, a card from Major General Gaines was sent up to "Mrs. Whitney," in her new quarters. Janet would listen to no excuse. "It is your deliverer who calls. You must go down."

The widow went down to the parlor. The General apologized for the liberty he had taken of introducing himself. "You will, I trust, excuse me, further, madame, in the object of this call. I have heard something of your misfortunes and your sufferings, and something of your enemies and their persecutions. I come, madame, to offer you my services as a friend. I have three swords in my possession, voted me by Congress for my services to the country as a soldier, and they are all ready to fly from their scabbards in your defence."

After that call of General Gaines nothing in that house was too good for Mrs. Whitney. In due time, in another call, the General defined his position. "I have the vanity," said he, "to aspire to the honor of making this heroic little woman a soldier's wife. Think it over, madame; take your own time to consider this proposition. If, notwithstanding the disparity in our ages, you conclude that you will be happy as Mrs. General Gaines, he will be the happiest of men. But do not forget that, in any event, I desire the honor to be retained as your friend."

AN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

What else could there be against such an overwhelming investment but an unconditional surrender? It was to the General the crowning victory of his life, and to the widow it brought the magic ring of Aladdin.

Thenceforward, with "her husband and her case," Mrs. Gaines was for many years the happiest and busiest of women. The General laid his fortune at her feet and while it lasted her case was vigorously prosecuted. But lawyers, witnesses, extensive journeys, hotels and a thousand contingent expenses at last swallowed up the General's resources, and dying he left her little beyond her pension. She had expended two fortunes, amounting to over half a million, to recover her father's estates, but she had gained a decision from the Supreme Court of the United States establishing a solid foundation for "her case," and she was encouraged to persevere. Since that day she has expended in this case tens of thousands, involving liabilities for hundreds of thousands, to remorseless lawyers whose cry is that of the horse leech, "Give! give!" A later decision from the Supreme Court affirming her claims as her father's universal legatee gave her the collaterals of his immense possessions as peace offerings to the money changers; but still, from time to time, she has found herself "short," very short in her margins.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM SPAIN.

Some ten or twelve years ago, while casting about for a way to escape from the land sharks, a poor, distressed sailor called upon her, at her hotel in this city, with a letter of introduction from the Peruvian Minister at Washington. The letter described the man as a sort of alchemist, not indeed possessed of the secret of the transmutation of the baser metals into gold, but capable, by some new processes, of extracting from ten to twenty per cent more of gold and silver from crude ores than could be obtained by the most approved machinery employed in the mines of California or Nevada. If Mrs. Gaines, among the mining and other capitalists of Wall street, could raise only the sum required to bring this man's new system to a practical test, she could, in a written contract with this distinguished mineralogist and chemist, turn the experiment to a profitable account. The proposition was submitted to her in a shape so convincing that she looked upon the stranger as a confidential messenger, bringing to her the keys to a "big bonanza."

She asked the man his name, where from, whither bound, and how it was that he came to her with this strange recommendation from the Peruvian Minister. He, in reply, said that his name was Bonio, that he was from Spain, that in Spain he had made his discovery and perfected his processes for extracting gold and silver from the ore, taking it as dug from the mines; that his experiments in Spain had proved so satisfactory that some enterprising capitalists there had entered into a contract with him to go to Peru to introduce his new system in those mines; that, furnished with the necessary capital and machinery, he embarked at Cadiz in a sailing ship for a voyage round the Horn, but that in mid ocean the vessel was driven from her course and drifted northward till finally wrecked on the rocky coast near Halifax; that, escaping with his life, he had been kindly taken on board a ship bound for Baltimore, from which place he had walked over to Washington to lay his case before the Peruvian Minister. "The Minister," he said, "gave me this letter, and here I am, madame, at your service."

Cross-examined the man adhered to his story, dates, names, places and circumstances. It was true, and backed by the Minister's letter, there was something in this man's invention. Mrs. Gaines went down into Wall street, and after several days' drumming among those financiers she raised the funds required for the proposed experiment. The veteran Truman Smith, and, if we are not mistaken, the venerable Thurlow Weed, were among the subscribers to this fund. The work was placed in the hands of Bonio, and Bonio was placed under the care and direction of Mrs. Gaines. She was to carry through the enterprise, and as she, under the joint stock contract entered into, would have the lion's share of the profits, she would have money in the spring to push forward "her case" without further financial impediments.

A DISASTROUS SPECULATION.

The winter had set in, and it was a cold, blustering morning when Mrs. Gaines with Bonio, in a back yard near the Five Points House of Industry, laid the corner brick of a furnace and the first course for the foundation. The thickening shades of evening put a stop to further proceedings, for the day and the lady and her workman retired. From day to day, and from week to week, often drenched to the skin from rain or covered with snow, the lady brought down her furnace builder to his work in that back yard, remained with him several hours and then returned with him to his lodgings and put him under lock and key for the night, for he had a weakness for "the flowing bowl," which required careful watching. Near the close of that rough winter Mrs. Gaines informed some friends, who were in the secret, that the furnace, the retorts and everything needful were in readiness for the grand experiment, but that she was compelled to let Bonio go down that day without his escort and would not, therefore, know the result till sundown, his appointed time for returning home. Not returning at the appointed hour his good fairy went quickly down to the furnace, with fearful misgivings of some heavy misfortune. And, sure enough, the Bourbon had overthrown her Napoleon. The furnace had exploded, and, lying near the ruins, was poor Bonio, drunk as a lord and happy as a king.

'Twas but a dream, a South Sea bubble, a castle in Spain, and the wreck of a winter's hopes and exacting labors was lying there with poor Banio in that mass of bricks and rubbish. In relating the catastrophe in the course of the evening to her Wall street copartners in the enterprise she forgot her misfortune in the lucky escape of poor Banio and in the happy thought that under the care of a friend and disguised in a new suit of clothes, with a ruffled shirt, she would lend him back to the Peruvian Minister in the morning.

POLAND AND HUNGARY.

"Can you tell me," inquired Mrs. Gaines one day of a friend in Washington, "where I can find a learned lawyer familiar with several languages, *au fait* in such cases as this of mine, and an honest man withal?"

"Yes, Madame. Major Tochman, the Polish exile, is such a man."

"Tochman. Yes. I have met him. A handsome man, an accomplished gentleman, a brave soldier; but I did not know that he was a learned lawyer. Tell me something of his history."

"With pleasure. He was a distinguished Polish officer in the heroic but disastrous struggle of 1832 of the unfortunate Poles for their independence. At the close of that war he was smuggled through the enemy's lines and made good his escape to this country. His estates were confiscated. He came here penniless, but, a linguist and a learned lawyer, he soon found here profitable employment in his profession. Against the power of Russia and her Minister, Bodisco, he has lately carried through the claim of the heirs of the great Kosciusko and secured the money, and his fee in this case has made him comparatively rich."

"Does he live in the city?"

"No. He has bought a snug little farm over the river, a half mile beyond the Long Bridge, and there, with his Hungarian wife, he is resting for the summer from his labors."

"His Hungarian wife! Who is she?"

"She was a Mlle. Jagello. She came over to this country with Kossuth and his band of Hungarian exiles, after that sanguinary struggle of the Hungarians of 1848-49 for their independence, in which, with Austria at his feet, Kossuth was checked in his movement for Vienna by the descent upon the Hungarians of an overwhelming army from Russia, under Paskewitch. The Hungarians were subdued, and Kossuth, with the friends accompanying him, made good, through Turkey, their escape. Mlle. Jagello, who had filled the character in the Hungarian army of a Florence Nightingale, came over here with Kossuth and his companions. Falling in with Major Tochman at a reception at the White House the two distinguished exiles were naturally drawn into an *entente cordiale* 'till death shall us part.' On a bright summer day they were married in the little Catholic church at Harper's Ferry, which from its eyrie on the cliff looks down upon the straggling village in the ravine, and upon the 'meeting of the waters' and through that beautiful gate in the mountains. Shall we go to see them?"

"By all means," said Mrs. Gaines, "let us go. Their trials, their sufferings and their sorrows have been greater than mine, and now, under their own vine or fig tree, I want to see them, not about my case, but their own, and to give them a widow's blessing. And we will take a basket of refreshments over with us and make a little surprise party of it. What a beautiful world is this of ours after all!"

A ROUGH WINTER AND HARD TIMES.

During our late uncivil war Mrs. Gaines found it necessary to go down to New Orleans to look after "her case." She readily obtained a permit from President Lincoln to pass through the Union lines. She was detained in New Orleans several months, and winter was coming on when she set out on her return to Washington. Passed through the lines of the Confederates she approached the Union barrier in Virginia, near Harper's Ferry, only to find that, by express orders from Secretary Seward, she could proceed no further. She remonstrated, she appealed, but all in vain. There she was, short of funds, scantily supplied with clothing suitable for the season, and in a district in which the whole population had become nearly destitute of food and clothing from the ravages of the war. She had, too, upon her hands a married daughter, an invalid with a young child, and how to supply their wants from day to day was the difficult task before her. They found shelter in a tumble down cottage, the doors and windows of which had been broken by shot and shell and the roof of which afforded only a partial protection against wind and weather. In this shelter the party were detained several months, thankful if they could secure even one scanty meal of the roughest fare during the day and if they could obtain wood sufficient to keep up a little fire during the night.

Being asked on her return to Washington how she and her helpless companions survived this rough experience of exposure and of scanty clothing and short rations, Mrs. Gaines replied:—"Faith removes mountains; and there is a marvellous sustaining power in corn bread, bacon and rye coffee. And then, when hungry as hunters, we would sit down to a corn cake breakfast, dinner and supper all in one, and thought of the victims of turtle soup and dyspepsia, had we not occasion to be thankful for our good appetites?"

ARISTOCRAT AND DEMOCRAT.

Born an aristocrat, and yet a genuine democrat, in the broadest sense of the term, Mrs. Gaines has never troubled herself with the nice distinctions of caste or classes. If she is complimented in being invited to a breakfast at the Executive Mansion she esteems it an honor to sup with the family of a worthy mechanic. Regarding with something of scorn the shallow pretensions of the shoddies, the woman whom she believes to be unjustly accused she will take under her special protection. Quick to resent the offences of arrogance, she respects the sensibilities of "the hewers of wood and drawers of water."

A WOMANLY WOMAN.

But her highest merits lie in her abiding faith in an overruling Providence, and in the fact that Mrs. Gaines is thoroughly a womanly woman, though, in truth, one of the strongest minded of her sex. In a quiet little conversation one day with Dr. Mary Walker in the Patent Office, in which the folly of that frock coat and those pantaloons was discussed, Mrs. Gaines earnestly pleaded for the casting aside of those unseemly habiliments:—"Why subject yourself, Madame, to these insults, when you have nothing to gain from this unwomanly costume? As you are a woman be a woman, and be proud of it that you are a woman. Be sure of it that even the weaknesses of women in their ribbons and flounces will serve you better than the fashions of men. Stand by your sex and men will respect you, women will defend you and God will bless you! Remember that Victoria, the woman, stands higher in the estimation of mankind to-day than Victoria, the Queen of England, though upon her dominions the sun never sets."

From the character which we have thus briefly outlined the reader can hardly be surprised at the Herculean labors achieved by Mrs. Gaines, nor with their crowning results.

OHIO AND HAYES.

WHAT THREE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN SAY—THE PARTY DEFECTION IN OHIO GREATLY EXAGGERATED, IF NOT UNTRUE.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1877.

Within the past few days three Ohio republican Congressmen have paid Washington a flying visit. General Garfield stopped over to see the President and then continued his journey South to argue a law case. Mr. Charles Foster also put in a brief appearance pending a trip to the East to buy goods, and Mr. Amos Townsend, of Cleveland, Congressman elect from the district lately represented by the democratic millionnaire banker, Henry B. Payne, likewise stopped here, partly on business and partly for pleasure. Mr. Townsend is the H. K. Thurber of Northern Ohio, and, while he will take his seat for the first time in Congress in October, is by no means new to public affairs. He has had very considerable experience in Ohio politics, and as a member of the Constitutional Convention was distinguished for the prudence, sagacity and comprehensiveness of his opinions.

Though Messrs. Garfield, Townsend and Foster are all from the northern part of the State, each represents a constituency peculiar and differing from the other, and as what disaffection is charged to exist in Ohio is said to be wholly confined to the northern districts all three Representatives are agreed as to the actual and probable state of the public mind. In fact, to state the opinion of one is to represent the judgment of all. They agree that there are some few who, misconceiving the broad statesmanship by which the President has sought to re-establish peace and harmony in all sections and secure a "more perfect Union," have been impatient and doubtful, not to say sceptical and outspoken. But nothing like hostility exists nor any such thing as bolting or antagonism. They say that the feeling is every day gaining ground that the President has acted with great prudence and judgment; that he has shifted the responsibility of affairs in the South upon the shoulders of those who by fair means or foul have been for some years gaining the ascendancy until finally they have acquired complete control. If the political murders and disorders and the insecurity which prevailed hitherto—and if the Chisholm massacre is to be taken as an example, appear to continue—are not chargeable to the democratic party, then there will be a swift and speedy enforcement of the law and justice will be meted out to the guilty without halting. If the democrats or the Southern people are responsible for the crimes of the past years, now that they have absolute control they must be more than ever culpable, guilty and responsible if such crimes are permitted to continue. The North will watch and the people of Ohio particularly observe events for the next few months, and if it be that there will be no improvement, the State will pronounce itself unmistakably republican in the fall election, making the fight on thoroughly radical ground. Should it prove otherwise, should order and stability prevail generally in the South, no republican will vote the democratic ticket, even if he abstains from voting, which a few extremists may do. On the other hand, there will be a large accession from the democratic ranks of those who to-day regard the President's course as one of fair play and justice and believe he ought to be sustained. Thousands of democrats in Ohio, as elsewhere, think so to-day, and will prove it by their votes when the time for action comes.

Messrs. Foster, Garfield and Townsend emphatically indorse President Hayes, and claim to represent the overwhelming sentiment of their constituencies. They further say that even some who at first were inclined to waver have already recovered or are rapidly recovering their confidence on calmly surveying the actual situation and considering that with the termination of the war President's (Grant's) administration the issues which brought it and sustained it in power have now ceased; that a new epoch has dawned; that warfare could not last forever; that lasting peace is absolutely essential to restore national and general prosperity, and that the quicker this is recognized the sooner will there be restoration of confidence, without which there can be no general revival of business.

A CONTRAST.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

A British subject, 3,000 miles from his home, murdered by a band of Southern Modocs, and in twenty days thereafter his government applies for an investigation of the facts, with a view to redress from the government that permits such barbarism. Against this noble vigilance of a foreign government, what has ours done, when three innocent subjects—a noble and cultivated father, a pure young girl and an innocent boy of thirteen—are known to have been cruelly murdered at their own home. We hope the British government will shame our own by pressing this matter to a prompt and thorough investigation, even though it disclose that the people and government of the United States have become disgracefully indifferent to these outrages in the South, the existence of which no intelligent person doubts. A government which does not protect life and property has no right to exact allegiance and service from its subjects.

OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

[NOTE.—Letters intended for this column must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address to insure attention. Complainants who are unwilling to comply with this rule simply waste time in writing.—ED. HERALD.]

FIVE CENTS FOR A HERALD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Having occasion to stop at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for a few days, I bought a copy of your most valuable newspaper at the paper stand in the hotel. Handing a silver quarter to the young man in attendance I was somewhat surprised to receive but twenty cents change. Upon calling his attention to the fact he very stiffly remarked that "Five cents is our price for the HERALD." At the door I noticed several newsboys, and, gently calling one to me, I asked the price of the HERALD. "Three cents, boss," said he; and as I lovingly patted him on the back I bought a copy. Now, sir, in our City of Brotherly Love we can purchase your paper for four cents per copy six days in the week, and as I never read it on the holy Sabbath I really do not know the price of the paper that day. Now, sir, can such things be in this great American metropolis, and—and—well, sir, I am so full of indignation that I can't write any more on this subject now; but more anon. Very respectfully,

A PHILADELPHIAN.

ASHBARREL ROW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Ann street, from Park row to Nassau, should be renamed. Call it Ashbarrel row. Some twenty barrels stand on the sidewalk every day, chiefly from two restaurants, filled with decomposed vegetable and animal matter. Both these establishments have cellars, and could as easily allow the barrels to remain there until the carts come round to collect. I have business at your office and the Post Office daily, and have to go a block or two out of my direct road in order to avoid Ashbarrel row. The roadway also is in a disgraceful condition; stagnant water in the holes all the time.

A CITIZEN.

LATE THEATRE GOERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your correspondent "N. B." anticipated me in his letter in the HERALD, entitled "Late Theatre Goers." I had it on my mind to address you on the same subject, and will do so now, by way of indorsement of "N. B.'s" views. It seems to me it is high time some attention should be given to the matter, and the same brought to the notice of our theatre managers. I was at Wallack's on Friday evening last (the same evening your correspondent attended) and sat in the orchestra, a few rows from the stage. We noticed the emptiness of the orchestra chairs, and wondered why so admirable an actor as Mr. Wallack should draw so small an audience. It was five minutes to eight o'clock. I can truly say we saw but little of the first act of the play, for the constant rising of those in front of us to admit late comers and the frequent necessity of such rising on our own part entirely precluded the possibility of seeing the performance. The fact is this late going to the theatre has become an intolerable nuisance, and could Mr. Wallack have heard the comments of the sufferers he would, I am sure, establish some rule whereby the incommoding of the many for the benefit of a few would be terminated. Perhaps it is fashionable to go late, but it is none the less discourteous and ungenerous. I therefore beg to indorse heartily the suggestion of "N. B." that Mr. Wallack adopt the rule (so successfully applied at the Academy of Music) that after the rising of the curtain no seats can be occupied until the falling of the same, and so on during each act. Should this be done the annoyance referred to would speedily come to an end.

W. W.

STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The ferries on the north shore of Staten Island seem to be run for the purpose of enriching the proprietors and not for the convenience of the public. The last boat leaves New York for the island at half-past six o'clock P. M., so that parties living on the island are cut off from all connection with the city after that hour, while, if they reside anywhere in Jersey they can get trains until midnight. Would it be unreasonable for the managers of either of the ferries to run a boat at nine o'clock and twelve o'clock P. M. to accommodate their patrons, even if there was not a bonanza in running them? The South Shore line run a boat at each of these hours the year round. When this is done the north shore of Staten Island will take its rank among civilized districts.

J. D.

STEAMBOAT RACING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

It is really a shame that the law don't take the proper means to prevent the steamers Thomas Collyer and the old Staten Island line from racing on their way to and from Staten Island every day, and endangering the lives of so many passengers. I think there should be a stop to this kind of work.

STEADY PASSENGER.

A HINT TO THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Through the medium of your "Complaint Book" I would suggest to the Commissioners of Central Park that if they would erect a fountain in the centre of the large reservoir in the Park they would, in effect, turn the reservoir into a fountain basin, give life to the scene from the Belvedere and render delightful what now is almost painful—the view over the waste of still or dead water enclosed by walls and without relief by even a boat or tree. Such a fountain is so easy and inexpensive to arrange and so beneficial and desirable that there ought not to be great delay in providing it.

A. B. C.

STREET DANGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The fact of my arriving in Fifth avenue last evening and running the risk of a serious accident on account of the neglect of some workmen to put up the proper light as a warning that there were some obstacles in the way where some street repairing was going on, in the vicinity of the new Cathedral, causes me to direct these lines to you, with the request kindly to bring this fact to the notice of the proper authorities, who deserve the blame, and remain, NOT INSURED.

BAKERS AND BAKERS' WEIGHTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

You have done much to abate the scandal of swill milk and called the attention of the public to many abuses, but there is one that I do not remember to have seen noticed—the weight of a loaf of bread. I pay ten cents for an eight ounce loaf, and it occurs to me that it is a very small one for the money. Is there any local ordinance for the assize of bread, as in most civilized countries? or is the baker allowed to do just what he likes?

HOUSEKEEPER.

AN OLD GRIEVANCE RETOUCHED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I am, with doubtless many other pedestrians, obliged to travel in West Broadway, but it is seldom I can go on the west side, by Messrs. Thurber's place of business, but I am obliged to go into the street, the sidewalks being entirely taken up by the drays loading or unloading by this firm. Yesterday I counted no less than eight on West Broadway and Hudson street. Have the public any rights that this firm are bound to respect or not? There is not a city in Europe that would submit to this outrage for twenty-four hours.

A CONSTANT READER.

A DEFECTIVE SEWER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I wish you would call the attention of the Department of Public Works relative to the sewer northwest corner of Fifty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, which has been stopped up for some time and runs over into the cellars, to the detriment and health of the tenants in the houses. I have written the department about it, but as yet they have not attended to it.

J. E. PALMER.

THE ONE HORSE CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I wish to complain of a great inconvenience which is very annoying and troublesome to old and feeble persons, more so ladies. Those one horse cars, every one, should have a conductor on to collect the fare of passengers. A lady, upon entering one of these cars, if no gentleman (?) is polite enough to render his services, is under the painful necessity of rising and crowding herself to the front of the car to deposit her fare. Still further, if she wishes change, he (the driver) makes it his special business to keep her standing there a certain length of time, which to any modest young lady, I may say, is very annoying indeed. A driver cannot make change, watch the contribution box, so as to note the depositing of fares, drive his horses and attend to those who wish him to stop, all at once. Indeed, I think he finds plenty to do in watching his change box and keeping his eyes "peeled" for those urchins that hang on behind, and who evidently think a free ride, even with a risk, is better than walking, any day. The money that the company loses by those who happen to gain a free ride—a splendid opportunity to do the same in a crowded car—which is quite a little, I assure you, would, I think, pay the salary of conductors.

PERRY AND HUDSON STREETS.

ANSWER.

STEAMBOAT BARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Allow me to contradict a "Male Traveller" in yesterday's paper respecting steamboat bars. The writer states that every passenger has to pick his way through tobacco juice and listen to vulgar words from inebriates inside of the bars. This is not so. It is as clean as a pin outside and as quiet as a church inside. I am not a drinker myself, but I state this in justice to the Morrisania Steamboat Company.

A CONSTANT RIDER.

THE SIOUX WAR.

The Red Men Want to Know Why Hostilities Were Begun.

HUMP, THE CHEYENNE CHIEF.

Kelley, the Scout, Visits Sitting Bull in His Camp.

WHAT THE OLD CHIEF SAYS.

Complete Success of General Miles' Winter Operations.

TONGUE RIVER, May 10, 1877.

Hump is an Indian name not so familiar to the public as those of Spotted Tail, Red Cloud, Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull; yet Hump is the peer of either of these chiefs and even affects to despise some of them. He said recently Crazy Horse was a fool and Sitting Bull a great coward—bold assertions, considering the well known character for cunning Crazy Horse bears and the persistent hostility to the government of Sitting Bull. Hump is the great Cheyenne chief, warrior and statesman. As a sage he ranks above all the chiefs of the Cheyenne nation. I saw Hump when he first came in to negotiate with General Miles for the surrender of his people. Tall, straight as an arrow and handsome in face and form, he seemed a perfect Indian. When he rose to speak he stood over six feet in his moccasins, and his quiet, dignified manners impressed every one with the idea that he was a great Indian. A deep melancholy spread over his face as he said, with a pathos I never shall forget:—"Alas! for my race; it is passing away from among the peoples of the earth, and the last of the red men will soon perish under the setting sun."

THE INDIAN'S SORROW.

I saw Hump again when he came in with 100 lodges of Cheyennes to surrender to Miles. He, with his nephew, rode on some ten miles ahead of the village, and went at once to the General's quarters. He sat down on a chair, and for the space of two or three minutes was silent, and seemed to be meditating; then he rose, took off his belt, looked at it for half a minute and handed it to General Miles. Next he took up his gun, a handsome breech loading Sharp's rifle, held it out at arm's length, looked it all over, and with a sigh handed it to Miles. Leading the General to the door he pointed to his ponies and said:—"Take them. I am no longer either chief or warrior." It was really a pitiable sight to see this Indian give up all he had in the world and surrender even his manhood in order that he might be at peace with the government. General Miles was deeply moved, and to make the humiliation as light as possible on the great chief he refused to receive the belt, gun and ponies, saying to an officer, "You put Hump's name on the belt and gun and put them away for him. Tell him I don't want the ponies now." Hump gave no sign of gratitude, but sat in gloomy silence for nearly half an hour and then abruptly rose and left the house. Hump rode out to meet his village, which contained 281 souls, and was scattered for five or six miles up the valley. There were 600 or 700 ponies, most of them carrying huge packs and many draging travoyes and lodge poles. The ponies broke back up the valley at the sight of the white men and their houses, and it was with the greatest difficulty the young Indians forced them into the parade ground of the fort. Even some of the Indians, especially the women, seemed a little scared as they rode under the flag and caught sight of hundreds of soldiers thronging out of their quarters.

General Miles turned out the band of the Fifth infantry, and as the strains of martial music from twenty horns broke over the plain the Indians seemed astonished and delighted, and the ponies fled in terror to the furthest end of the inclosure. The Indians walked around the musicians, peered into the horns, put their ears to the big end and seemed highly delighted. One old fellow, after carefully examining the band, fixed on the big bass drum. "That" said he, "is the medicine, and I wish we had it in the village." This is evidently the first brass band these Indians had ever seen or heard, and if they live to each be 100 years old they will probably never see a greater curiosity.

THE RED MEN'S VIEW OF THE WAR.

Miles was very kind to the Indians who surrendered. He took away their guns and ponies; but this done, he visited their camp and saw personally to their comfort. All they could eat was given them and they soon began to sing and appeared very happy. Miles asked Hump if all his people were present at the surrender, and he replied, "No, General; there are twenty-four lodges that would not come in and have gone over on the Rosebud to hunt buffalo. I ordered them in, but they have disobeyed me and defied my authority." Then, after some reflection, Hump said, "These people are rebels, General, and I want you to send your soldiers and destroy them; I will show the soldiers where to find them." The chief's idea seemed to be that he no longer had any interest in these rebellious subjects and desired their punishment. General Miles told Hump to detail two of his young men to carry a message to the hostile camp and sent word that unless they came in and surrendered within ten days the soldiers and friendly Indians would both be after them. At the same time Miles despatched Lieutenant Doane, Second cavalry, to the Crow Indian camp, with instructions to enlist seventy-five Crows and in ten days move up the Rosebud and hunt for the rebellious lodges. Lieutenant Doane is now out after them. I asked Hump how it happened that so intelligent an Indian as he was should put himself in hostility to the government. He replied, "I never went to war with the whites. The soldiers began chasing me about, for what cause I do not know to this day. I dodged as long as I could and hid my village away, but at last they found it and I had no alternative but to fight or perish. I fought the white chief McKenzie and would have whipped him and his horse soldiers if fresh troops and his allies—the Snakes—had not come to his assistance just when they did. As it was we were beaten and lost most of our lodges and bedding. We had to retreat over a hundred miles, and the weather was bitter cold. We almost perished, but at last reached Tongue River, where there was a big camp. We had not been there long when General Miles came with his foot soldiers and we had to fight again. That was all I had to do with the war." In reply to a question, General Miles said one-half of the Indians did not know what the war was about. Hump asked a group of officers the question, "Why did your soldiers come after us?" and not one of them could tell him.

THE AMERICAN FRONTIERSMAN.

There are some queer specimens here of that odd race known as American frontiersmen. These men follow the Indian and prey upon him as the hawk does upon birds, cats upon mice or wolves upon rabbits. When the Indian disappears from a section of country the frontiersman disappears with him, and when the last tribe of Indians becomes extinct on the continent the frontiersman will cease also to exist. They now flourish in all their glory along the Yellowstone and at Tongue River. Many of them are in the employ of the government as scouts, and no expedition is too dangerous for them to undertake. One alone will pass through the heart of the Indian country, hiding like a wolf in the rocks during the day time and coming forth at night to pursue his journey. The famous scout, "Yellowstone Kelley," came in a few days since direct from Sitting Bull's camp. He had been sent by General Miles to find out where Sitting Bull was, and if possible induce him to come in and surender. Kelley found the old fellow in camp near Woody Mountain on British soil, and he had with him only his family and friends, seventeen lodges. He said the remainder of his people who had not surrendered, about one hundred and sixty lodges, were in the British Possessions, on Milk River. In reply to the question why he did not come in and surrender Sitting Bull said:—"I am afraid the government of the United States would shoot or hang me, or, what would be worse, imprison me for life." Sitting Bull sent a message of some kind by Kelley to Miles, but what it was Kelley would not disclose and neither would General Miles. It is believed Sitting Bull said if General Miles would guarantee he, Sitting Bull, and his chiefs would not be shot, hanged or imprisoned they would come in with their people and surrender. Kelley goes back to Sitting Bull's camp with an answer, but what it is only General Miles and his faithful scout knows.

KELLEY, THE SCOUT.

One incident in the life of Kelley will serve to show the kind of man he is. A few years ago Kelley was carrying the mail from Sioux City to Buford. When on the Missouri, about a hundred miles east of Fort Buford, two hostile Sioux suddenly appeared before him, and the following conversation ensued:—

FIRST INDIAN—Hallea, white man, what are you doing in our country?

KELLEY—Your country be damned. Shut up or put up.

FIRST INDIAN—We will kill you.

SECOND INDIAN—What have you got in that bag?

KELLEY—None of your damned business.

FIRST INDIAN—Will you fight?

KELLEY—You fellows are geldings.

This closed the interview, as no greater insult can be offered an Indian than that offered by Kelley to these men. Kelley "treed," as he called it, and so did the Indians. The two savages separated, so as to get a shot at Kelley from different points. He dodged from one tree to another when the Indians were not looking and completely changed his position. At last one of the Indians began looking for Kelley, and not finding him became bolder. Kelley was down behind a log and let the Indian approach, when with a dead shot he fired, and the Indian fell dead with a ball through his left breast. There was only one now left, and Kelley felt better. He began a regular duel with this fellow, and seeing him edging toward the ponies with the evident intention of flying Kelley shot both the ponies dead. After infinite manœuvring from tree to tree Kelley at last got in a shot and broke his antagonist's thigh. As he fell Kelley coolly sat up, as he said, "to take a chaw of tobacco and let him bleed." Presently he approached cautiously, and seeing his man lying on his back apparently dead he drew his knife and walked up to scalp him. When about twenty feet from the Indian he raised his head and whang went an arrow into the side of Kelley. Raising his gun Kelley put a ball into the head of the Indian and finished him. Fortunately the arrow wound was a mere flesh scratch and gave Kelley no inconvenience. The Indian had a bow and arrows as well as a gun, and when his thigh was broken he calmly lay down to await his enevitable fate. He knew the white man would come to scalp him and determined to get in one more shot. Kelley on examining him found one arm, below the shoulder, and his thigh broken. The Indian had placed his bow on his foot, and with his remaining well arm he fixed the arrow and drew the string lying on his back, the only position in which he could get an aim. Calmly he awaited the approach of his savage white enemy and exactly at the right moment hurled the shaft. Of course his aim was defective, swerving too much to the right; but Kelley acknowledges to this day it came near finishing him. I have seen pictures of "last shots," but I do not think I ever saw anything, even in the romances of Leslie, that quite equalled the bravery of this Sioux Indian. Kelley carefully skinned both their heads and preserved their scalps, which he occasionally exhibits to his friends. Kelley is a queer customer and as reticent as Grant. He will not talk or boast of his exploits while on the frontier, but let him once go on a spree to the settlements and his tongue is loosed and runs like a bell clapper. He will boast of his exploits and exhibit his trophies with the fondness of a boy. There is another scout here who is a character a book might be written about. His name is "Liver" Johnson. On one occasion, when nearly starved, he was attacked by a party of Sioux. He drove them off, killing a fine fat young Indian boy. After the rest had retreated Johnson cut open the boy, took out his liver, roasted it before the fire, and eat it. He says roast Indian liver is not bad eating when a man is starving. He has ever since been known as Liver Johnson, and by that name will go down to his grave. He is quiet, reserved, gentlemanly in his manners, and in no sense rough or violent. One can hardly believe so mild and modest appearing a man could have a history full of perils and desperate adventures on the plains. I should like to tell you more of these queer men of the far West, but my letter is already too long.

WONDERFUL BROTHERS.

ONE COMMITS A MURDER AND THE OTHER AGREES TO HANG FOR THE CRIME—DAMON AND PYTHIAS REPEATED—"SAVED BY A NECK."

LINCOLN, Neb., May 29, 1877.

A case outrivalling that of Damon and Pythias has just occurred in the State of Missouri, of which we have seen no full account. We have been fortunate in obtaining the facts from one who was interested somewhat in the matter, and subjoin them.

In Bloomfield, a little town in the county of Stoddard, State of Missouri, lived two brothers, Poindexter and James Edmondson. Poindexter, the elder, was a smart, intelligent young man of twenty-seven, who had for years cared for and protected his younger brother James. The latter was of feeble mind, but was remarkable for the affection displayed toward his older brother. The slightest wish of Poindexter was to James a sacred command, and the affection was returned in an equal degree by the older brother. Last summer Poindexter had some trouble with a man named William Shaw, and in the fight which ensued Edmondson was struck on the head with a brick by Shaw and seriously injured. He was confined to his room for a considerable length of time, and during his confinement very naturally gave expression to such remarks as "I'll get even with him," "I'll fix Shaw for this," &c. These expressions were noticed and remembered by many people who called to see him, though nobody paid any great attention to them at that time. During the illness of Poindexter James showed remarkable fits of violent anger toward Shaw, whenever he saw his brother's wound; and long afterward, when the wound had healed, he would fly into a violent fit of rage at sight of the scar in his brother's head.

SHAW MURDERED.

One day last October Poindexter, while sitting with his brother, suddenly put his hand to his head, complaining that it ached terribly, and that he believed that Shaw had given him a wound from which he would never entirely recover. James had his usual paroxysm, and Poindexter tried to soothe him, mentally finding fault with himself for so thoughtlessly speaking of this subject before his half-crazed brother.

The next day James disappeared and that night Shaw was found cut to pieces with a butcher knife and quite dead in his room. Suspicion at once fastened upon Poindexter Edmondson, because of the former trouble he had had with Shaw and his threats during and since his illness. He was arrested and thrown into prison.

For two days the most agonizing thoughts filled the mind of Poindexter in regard to the murder. The actions of his brother James, his disappearance and the murder following upon it pointed in his mind to his brother James as the murderer of Shaw. But he heroically kept his mouth sealed. On the third day James returned and confessed to his brother that he had murdered Shaw, and wanted to denounce himself at once and take his place behind the bars with his brother. But Poindexter refused to allow it. In the most binding way and in the most sacred manner he commanded his brother never to tell anybody the facts in the case. Used to obeying his brother's slightest wish he readily made the required promises.

POINDEXTER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

The trial of Poindexter came on, and the best attorneys that could be found were employed in the defence. They did all that could be done, yet they were convinced that Poindexter was keeping back from them some important truth about the matter. They urged upon him the necessity of confiding everything to his attorneys; but he invariably replied that he had told all about the case that he could tell and all he knew. The trial ended, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and the unfortunate man was sentenced to be hanged on May 22, 1877. The attorneys tried by every means to get a new trial, to have the Supreme Court review the decision of the lower Court, but in vain, and the young man prepared for his almost unheard of sacrifice. As a last resort an appeal was made to Governor Phelps for interference; but after every argument had been exhausted the Governor firmly refused to interfere with the findings of the Court. The last hope was gone, and Poindexter prepared for death.

A TIMELY CONFESSION.

The fatal day was drawing near, but the interposing hand of Providence was also near. A few days before the time set for the judicial murder James Edmondson was taken suddenly ill at Bloomfield and laid upon his deathbed. Then, knowing that his life was drawing to an end, he confessed that he, and not his brother, had killed William Shaw. Proper witnesses were called in and the confession was taken down in writing. As a matter of course, the people were greatly excited. There were but a few days intervening before the time set for the execution. What was to be done must be done quickly. A public meeting was called, a sum of money raised and a young man sent with all possible speed to lay the facts before Governor Phelps at Jefferson City. Bloomfield is a considerable distance from the railroad, but the young lawyer who was sent as messenger rode to the nearest railroad station and then hastened to Jefferson City and laid the papers before Governor Phelps. This was on the Sunday evening, preceding the Tuesday when Edmondson was to have suffered. The Governor granted a respite to August 6, and then the lawyer began his ride for a life. He first telegraphed to Dexter, the nearest telegraph station, the result of his mission, and then, as fast as steam and horse could carry him, he hastened back to Bloomfield with the Governor's order of commutation. He was not an hour too soon, although his telegram had been received before. But there was no hanging in Bloomfield on that day, and the people were all immensely happy. Poindexter Edmondson could not speak when first informed that his brother had made a confession. James died, and the jailer, without authority of law, let his brother attend the funeral under guard. Measures were at once set on foot to induce the Governor to grant a full and unconditional pardon, which will no doubt be done in a day or two.

A NUN'S ELOPEMENT.

ROMANTIC SCANDAL IN A PITTSBURG HOSPITAL.

[From the Shenandoah Herald.]

St. Franciscus Hospital, a Catholic institution in Pittsburg, has recently been the scene of a very romantic occurrence. Some five or six months ago a young physician obtained the appointment of assistant physician to the hospital. He received no pay for his services further than his board and unlimited command of the splendid wines and liquors of the establishment. Residing in the hospital were several nuns and Sisters of Mercy, who had taken vows of eternal celibacy. One of these, however, happened to be young, beautiful, intelligent and attractive, and the physician soon became deeply enamored of her, and, notwithstanding her vows, her love for the fascinating young physician became as strong as his for her. In the daily association of hospital life they had frequent opportunities for speaking in that language which requires not words for utterance, and eventually the young Romeo prevailed upon the not unwilling Juliet to renounce her ardent young life. So one bright morning, not more than a week ago, the fair recluse was not to be found; in the stillness of night she had flown, without even so much as bidding her companions adieu. The Mother Superior of the establishment proceeded to make an investigation of the affair. As the result of her inquiries she accused the young physician of having assisted in the nun's escape. To her surprise he not only did not deny it, but openly acknowledged that he had opened the doors for the nun. The Mother Superior became exceeding wroth, and informed the physician that his services would be dispensed with in the hospital. The physician is but a little over nineteen years of age. The nun is a young lady who formerly resided on the south side, and is likewise, by those who know her much, esteemed for her many virtues, as well as for her beauty and intelligence.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

3 VANDAM ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to cook, wash and iron; no objection to a boarding house; good city reference from last place.

7 EAST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; not afraid of work; no objection to the country; best city reference.

16 EAST 30TH ST.—A LADY GOING OUT OF TOWN would recommend her cook.

20 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook; excellent washer and ironer; city or country; good city reference.

26 PRINCE ST., ROOM 6.—A RESPECTABLE WOman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; no objection to the country.

34 WEST 13TH ST.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS first class cook in a restaurant or hotel.

94 EAST 4TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron in the country; good baker; best city reference.

109½ WEST 15TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK and baker; understands care of milk and butter; would do coarse washing; best city reference.

111 EAST 22D ST.—TWO NEAT YOUNG GIRLS, SISters, in a private family; one as good cook and excellent baker, the other as good chambermaid and waitress; excellent laundresses; good city reference.

111 EAST 22D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK OR laundress; city or country; best reference. Address.

113 WEST 15TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN a private boarding house; city or country; city reference.

115 WEST 34TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable young girl as cook, or as chambermaid and laundress in a private family.

118 WEST 26TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COLORED cook in a private family; no objection to the country; best city reference.

122 WEST 20TH ST.—AS COOK BY AN EXPERIenced girl; is a first class baker; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best city references. Call between 10 and 4.

123 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook in a small private family; would do the coarse washing; country preferred; first class city reference. Call for two days.

124 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXPERienced cook; understands all kinds of baking and desserts; will assist in washing; city or country; best city reference.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; best references.

125 WEST 24TH ST. (RING SECOND BELL).—A competent American woman as first class cook in a private family or summer house; is a thorough cook and baker; not afraid of work; first class reference.

126 STANTON ST., ROOM 10.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer and ironer; city or country; good reference if required.

129 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—AS first class cook; excellent baker; country preferred; best city reference.

131 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG WOMAN as first class cook; will do coarse washing; best city reference.

132 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; good washer and ironer; city or country; good city reference.

135 EAST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; excellent laundress; best city reference. Can be seen at present employer's.

140 WEST 19TH ST., CANDY STORE.—AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer; good reference; country or city.

144 EAST 43D ST.—AS GOOD COOK; FIRST RATE pastry and bread maker; country preferred; best city reference.

154 WEST 28TH ST., IN THE STORE.—COMPEtent English cook; understands baking, pastry, some coarse washing; first class city reference.

157 WEST 33D ST.—A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; good city reference.

200 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook; good washer and ironer; good city reference.

200 WEST 33D ST.—A SCOTCH GIRL TO DO cooking and washing in a small family.

219 WEST 18TH ST.—A GIRL AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer or general housework in small private family; good city reference.

221 1ST AV., CORNER 13TH ST.—A MIDDLE-aged woman as good cook and laundress; no objection to do housework; good reference; city or country.

222 WEST 18TH ST.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as plain cook or to do housework in a small family; will assist in washing; city or country; reference.

223 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS PLAIN cook and do washing and ironing; two years' city reference.

229 WEST 27TH ST., IN THE GROCERY.—A young woman as good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to light housework; city or country; good city reference.

238 EAST 54TH ST.—TWO FIRST CLASS WORKERS want to work together; one as good German cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

241 4TH AV.—A COLORED WOMAN AS COOK IN the country; also a young girl as chambermaid.

242 WEST 47TH ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTEStant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or as cook and plain washer; city or country; best reference.

242 EAST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class cook; understands soups; excellent baker; will help with washing; best reference; city or country.

247 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing no objection to country; best city references.

251 WEST 35TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A GERMAN woman as cook for a restaurant.

304 EAST 59TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXcellent cook and laundress; best of city reference from last place.

307 LEXINGTON AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—Good cook, washer and ironer, best city reference.

309 EAST 26TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; city or country; best reference; no cards. Inquire in the store.

311 EAST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

312 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS excellent cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game; is a good baker; good city reference from her last place. Call or address.

316 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook and laundress in private family; understands her business; good city reference; or would do laundry work alone; wants a good home.

320 EAST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS plain cook, washer and ironer; good baker; city or country; city reference.

320 5TH AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A COMpetent woman as first class cook; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

325 7TH AV., REAR.—A WELSH WOMAN AS first class cook in hotel or summer house; is in the habit of working on steamers; excellent baker.

369 LEXINGTON AV., (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.)—A highly respectable and well recommended young woman as first class cook and excellent washer and ironer; understands the business thoroughly. Call or address for two days.

379 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; two years' reference.

396 8TH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED Protestant woman as cook, or would take care of a gentleman's house for the summer; understands her business; best city reference.

402 WEST 31ST ST., CANDY STORE.—A GIRL AS thorough cook, in all its branches, or excellent laundress.

403 WEST 33D ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS TOGETHER in one family; one as first class cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; first class city reference.

408 EAST 17TH ST., COTTAGE.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; will do coarse washing; city reference.

412 MADISON AV., CORNER 48TH ST. (PRESENT employer's).—A young woman as good cook; can take care of milk and butter.

426 4TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A FIRST class private family; no others need apply; best of city and country references; no cards answered.

433 WEST 33D ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK (GERman), who understands thoroughly her business; private family or hotel; good references.

452 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; city reference.

455 9TH AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS.—AS cook, washer and ironer; 2½ years' good city references. KATE TONER.

448 6TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A FRENCH COOK, in a private family; good reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call or address for two days.

460 WEST 52D ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as cook and coarse washer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best reference from last mistress.

490 6TH AV., ROOM 16.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; understands English and American cooking; city or country; best city reference.

547 WEST 37TH ST.—A GIRL AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do housework and assist with washing; is a good cook; good reference. Call for two days.

601 WASHINGTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOman, in the country; understands milk and butter; also as good plain cook, washer and ironer.

642 3D AV. (RING SECOND BELL).—A RESPECTable young woman as cook and to assist with washing; city or country; best city reference.

693 6TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; STRICTLY honest; willing and obliging; best city reference.

983 3D AV. (THIRD BELL).—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting; city reference.

1,055 3D AV., BAKERY.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer; good baker; best city reference from last place.

1,129 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; three years' city reference from last place.

A BALTIMORE WOMAN (COLORED) AS FIRST class pastry cook. Address [illegible], Herald Uptown office.

Chambermaids, &c.

4 WEST 28TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; good reference. Call on or address E. FIELD.

22 WEST 40TH ST.—A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL as chambermaid or laundress; no objection to the country.

22 EAST 42D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A Welsh Protestant girl as chambermaid and nurse or would do plain sewing and chamberwork. Call for two days.

32 WEST 44TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress.

37 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, IN A private family, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country.

40 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; good hand sewer and operator; willing and obliging; best city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

49 WEST 25TH ST.—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMmend a faithful servant as chambermaid and waitress.

54 WEST 18TH ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and sewing, or would take care of children. Can be seen at her present employer's.

62 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, TOP FLOOR.—A young girl as chambermaid in a private boarding house or to do general housework.

115 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; assist in washing and ironing; city reference.

115 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and do fine washing and ironing; good city reference; city or country.

117 WEST 24TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, REAR.—A young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; good reference.

118 EAST 37TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A thoroughly capable young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or as waitress and seamstress.

119 WEST 46TH ST.—A NEAT, COMPETENT YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress; best city reference.

144 EAST 40TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO do plain sewing; no objection to the country.

146 EAST 39TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid and waitress; city or country; city reference.

149 EAST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of a grown child and sew; four years' city reference.

151 WEST 23D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and laundress.

201 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid in a private family; city or country; best city reference. Call or address.

210 EAST 54TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing and ironing in a private family; best reference from last employer.

212 EAST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid; would assist in the care of children; is willing and obliging; best city reference

212 EAST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; best city reference from last employer.

212 WEST 29TH ST.—A COLORED WOMAN AS chambermaid or laundress in private boarding house. Call or address Mrs. BLAKE.

213 EAST 51ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to take care of children or baby; capable and trustworthy; city reference.

230 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best city reference.

238 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—AN AMERIcan Protestant girl as chambermaid and plain sewer in a private family; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Call or address.

242 EAST 30TH ST.—A NEAT GIRL TO DO UP stairs work, or as nurse and seamstress; reference.

242 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class chambermaid and waitress; would assist with washing in a private family; city or country; good reference.

251 7TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERmaid in a hotel or boarding house; country only.

252 WEST 30TH ST., IN STORE.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid or would assist with waiting or do sewing; is thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; good reference from last place. Call for two days. No postal cards answered.

256 WEST 41ST ST., FIRST FLOOR.—TWO GIRLS; one as chambermaid and seamstress; eight years' reference; the other as chambermaid and waitress; ten years' reference.

306 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; good reference.

317 EAST 21ST ST.—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBER work or housework of small family; home preferred to high wages.

320 EAST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting in a private family; best city reference.

321 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to assist in waiting.

331 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best city reference. Call for two days.

336 EAST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children; city or country.

337 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best reference. Call for two days.

342 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; would go in the country.

346 1ST AV., TWO STAIRS UP.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; city reference.

408 WEST 28TH ST.—A LADY WISHES A SITUAtion for her girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in plain sewing; no objection to the country.

414 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR FRONT.—A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good city reference.

437 WEST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, for the country only; best references; no cards.

441 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country.

450 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and nurse; no objection to the country; nine years' reference.

531 3D AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS.—A young American girl, speaking German fluently, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; city references.

583 3D AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; no objection to the country; city reference. Ring fourth bell.

624 11TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family; no objection to the country; best city reference if required.

902 8TH AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., IN store.—A young American girl as chambermaid and to do light waiting, or as nurse to growing children, or to do plain sewing; no objection to the country; best city reference.

923 4TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress or to do general housework; reference. Call for two days.

945 6TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or assist with children; willing and obliging; no objection to the country.

PRESENT EMPLOYER'S, CORNER 92D ST. AND 8th av.—A young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or washing and ironing; city or country.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

4 EAST 29TH ST.—RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL as chambermaid, waitress or nurse, in country or to travel. Call or address.

7 EAST 15TH ST. (YOUNG LADIES' CHRISTIAN Association rooms).—A Protestant woman as seamstress and to wait on young children; good city reference.

27 EAST 14TH ST.—A SEAMSTRESS, WITH HER own Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, by the week; understands all kinds of family sewing; best reference if required. Call or address.

87 4TH AV., IN STORE.—DRESSMAKER BY THE day, $1 50; Princess dresses, polonaises a specialty.

100 EAST 31ST ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes more engagements by the day; terms reasonable. Call or address M. E. J.

114 8TH AV.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER IN cutting, fitting and trimming would like suits to make at home; $4 upward. Mme. DIXON.

135 EAST 13TH ST. (RING SECOND BELL).—A capable and reliable young woman as seamstress in a private family; willing to assist with one or two children; thoroughly acquainted with housekeeping; first class reference.

207 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress; is a good dressmaker; can do all kinds of family sewing; will go by the week or month; city or country; good city reference.

256 WEST 37TH ST., ROOM 4.—A STYLISH DRESSmaker by the day; cuts and trims beautifully.

323 MADISON AV.—AS DRESSMAKER AT LADIES' homes.

882 3D AV.—AS SEAMSTRESS AND TO TAKE CARE of children; will go to the country; can do sewing on any machine, or chamberwork; best city reference. Call for two days.

976 6TH AV., IN THE STORE.—AS COMPETENT seamstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands dressmaking.

A GOOD SEAMSTRESS WANTS A PERMANENT POsition in a private family; understands all kinds of sewing; can cut and fit dresses. Address SEAMSTRESS, box 174 Herald Uptown office.

A LADY IN EMBARRASSED CIRCUMSTANCES desires to do braiding and beading by hand at home; best reference. Address ENERGY, box 123 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW engagements; no objection to the country; best city references. Address D., box 107 Herald Uptown office.

General Housework, &c.

10 WEST 44TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; best city reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days.

11 DESBROSSES ST., ROOM NO. 1.—A PROTESTANT woman to do housework; moderate wages; good reference.

17 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do general housework and assist with children. Call or address.

21 PRINCE ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework; country preferred; good reference.

43 PERRY ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework in a private family; city or country; good reference.

48 GREENWICH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do housework in a private family; good city reference.

53 7TH AV., CORNER 14TH ST. (PRESENT EMployer's).—A respectable girl to do housework in a small family.

67 CARMINE ST. (IN REAR), TOP FLOOR.—A REspectable woman to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country.

103 GREENWICH ST., TOP FLOOR.—GERMAN girl in a small family to do general housework if required; a good place; will go for small wages.

103 CHARLTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do housework in a small family; no objection to the country; good reference from last place.

107 BANK ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A REspectable girl to do housework; good cook, washer and ironer.

119 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., rear.—A young girl to do general housework in a private family.

127 WEST 27TH ST.—A RELIABLE AMERICAN widow would do the work of a small family except washing.

131 WEST 19TH ST., ONE FLIGHT UP, REAR.—AN American girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Call two days.

136 EAST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—GIRL TO DO housework.

149 CHRYSTIE ST., IN THE REAR, SECOND floor.—An American woman to do general housework in a small family.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

131 WEST 20TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl, only a few months in the country, to do general housework in a small family, or would do chamberwork and assist with waiting; no objection to the country; good reference.

151 EAST 43D ST.—RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, breaking up house, to do general housework; no objection to the country or boarding house.

156 DELANCEY ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; best references. ANNE GAVAN.

208 EAST 41ST ST.—YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; good city reference.

208 EAST 65TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework in a small family; best city reference.

211 WEST 16TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO do general housework in a small family in the country; good reference.

212 WEST 56TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good city reference. Call for two days.

223 EAST 29TH ST., FIRST FLIGHT.—A GIRL, lately landed, strong and not afraid of work, to do housework; city or country.

228 WEST 16TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework; country preferred.

231 WEST 35TH ST.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family; city reference.

234 EAST 54TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A COMPETENT young girl for housework or upstairs work in an American family; is a good laundress; excellent reference.

234 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO housework; is a good washer and ironer; city or country.

240 WEST 10TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

252 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; city or country.

279 10TH ST. (RING THIRD BELL).—A RESPECTable girl to do general housework; good city references.

286 HOUSTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family or to do chamberwork; good city reference. Call or address.

313 EAST 26TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as general houseworker; no objection to the country; good city reference. Call two days.

332 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR general housework; would prefer a family with small children; best reference. Call on Monday, from 10 to 12.

337 EAST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family; good city reference from last place.

341 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer.

344 EAST 56TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general housework in a private family; best city reference.

402 EAST 48TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework; good plain cook, washer and ironer; city or country.

410 EAST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO housework in a small private family; good city reference. No cards.

420 WEST 49TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework; city reference.

424 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow woman to do general housework and to sleep at home at night.

488 6TH AV., FOURTH FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl, lately landed, to do housework in a small family; is pleasing and agreeable.

551 3D AV., REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; can wash and iron; good references.

583 3D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework; a good cook and laundress; willing and obliging; city reference.

614 2D AV.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS, TO DO THE work of a small private family; best city reference; no objection to the country.

642 2D AV., CORNER 35TH ST.—A LONDON Protestant girl, not long in the country, to do general housework; thoroughly understands her business.

690 8TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A NORTH GERMAN girl to do general housework; city or country; city reference.

885 3D AV.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO DO housework or kitchenwork in a boarding house.

1,083 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO general housework in a small family; best city reference.

A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK; country preferred. Address L. G., Herald Uptown office.

Housekeepers, &c.

79 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A VERY WELL EDUCATED German lady, who speaks French and English, as housekeeper in an American family; no objection to go in the country.

107 WEST 26TH ST., ROOM 7.—AN EXPERIENCED housekeeper; understands her business as such; hotel preferred; references.

133 WEST 3D ST., GROUND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young lady as housekeeper. Miss FARNUM.

236 EAST 81ST ST., BELL NO. 2.—AN AMERICAN woman as housekeeper; fully competent to take charge; can cut and make children's clothes; no objection to the country; first class reference.

279 3D AV., NEAR 22D ST.—AN ACCOMPLISHED, agreeable young widow as housekeeper; Kentuckian. Mrs. WAYMAN.

428 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—AN AMERICAN lady of refinement and culture and good address as housekeeper in widower's family.

Laundresses, &c.

2 FRANKLIN TERRACE (26TH ST.), NEAR 9TH AV.—As laundress or to do housework in a small family.

38 WEST 13TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—TO go out washing or cleaning. Call all the week.

111 WEST 15TH ST., IN THE REAR.—AS FIRST class laundress in a private family; no objection to the country; seven years' reference from last place.

112 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class laundress; willing and obliging; seven years' reference from last place.

121 WEST 19TH ST. (INQUIRE IN STORE).—REspectable woman to go out by the day washing and ironing or housecleaning.

126 STANTON ST., ROOM 10.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do washing and ironing; good reference if required.

140 WEST 19TH ST.—MOTHER AND DAUGHTER, both as laundresses; city or country; best city reference.

143 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class laundress; city or country. Call from 10 to 2.

144 EAST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress; city or country; best reference from last place. Call for two days.

151 WEST 31ST ST., FIRST FLOOR.—WANTS FAMIlies' or gentlemen's washing by the dozen or month; 75 cents. Call on or address Mrs. S. J. TURNER.

153 WEST 51ST, IN THE GROCER'S.—A RESPECTable woman to do washing and ironing by the day.

183 SOUTH 5TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNdress in a private family.

200 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good laundress; understands puffing and fluting; city or country; good city reference.

204 WEST 32D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman to work by the day; good washer and ironer.

230 EAST 46TH ST.—AS LAUNDRESS OR PLAIN cook in the city.

230 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out washing and housecleaning by the day; good reference.

240 9TH AV., ROOM 5.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants families' washing at her own residence; she is an excellent laundress and has the best of reference.

245 EAST 28TH ST.—AS EXPERIENCED LAUNdress; city or country; good city reference.

252 WEST 19TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNdress; would do chamberwork and fine washing; unexceptionable city references.

324 WEST 17TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNdress; understands her business in all its branches; city or country; good reference.

406 7TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; would assist in chamberwork; city reference.

408 EAST 17TH ST.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS wishes work by the day.

422 EAST 19TH ST. SECOND FLOOR.—A LAUNdress wishes to go out by the day to wash and iron; understands puffing and fluting; terms moderate; good reference.

430 EAST 15TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A REspectable woman wants family and gentlemen's washing; 75c. a dozen; first class polishing. Call on or address Mrs. SULLIVAN.

510 EAST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl as first class laundress in private family; good reference.

759 EAST 26TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family, or would assist with chamberwork; best reference. Call for one day.

769 7TH AV., NEAR 51ST ST.—A FIRST CLASS laundress; would do family washing or cleaning; best reference.

Nurses, &c.

1 FORSYTH ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 5.—A YOUNG lady as wet nurse; city or country; best city reference.

7 EAST 15TH ST. (CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION).—A respectable Protestant woman as children's nurse; understands thoroughly the care of a baby from its birth and of grown children; best city references. Call for two days.

7 EAST 15TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT TO attend to a grown child or make herself useful; a good sewer; can cut and fit; two years' reference. Call between 11 and 12 and 3 and 4 at Y. W. C. A.

14 WEST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS wet nurse.

14 EAST 28TH ST. (PRESENT PLACE).—A REspectable girl to go as child's nurse; no objection to the country.

16 EAST 22D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A competent middle aged French woman as nurse or to take charge of an invalid lady or children in family going to Europe for the summer.

26 EAST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress; can sew on different machines; no objection to the country; city reference.

39 EAST 30TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A lady wishes to find a situation for a girl who has lived with her as nurse and chambermaid.

58 WEST 23D ST.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, competent to take charge from birth, or growing children; good city reference.

79 SOUTH 5TH AV.—A FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE or chambermaid. Address.

86 10TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED woman as wet nurse. Call on or address Mrs. TALT.

109 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; good reference. Call for two days.

113 WEST 41ST ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A SCOTCH Protestant as infant's nurse to bring up by hand and seamstress; will travel or go in the country; best references. Call Tuesday and Wednesday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

123 WEST 11TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable woman as nurse or to make herself generally useful; is especially fond of children; highest city reference.

125 WEST 48TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress. Call Monday and Tuesday.

142 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN as child's nurse; city or country; references.

153 MADISON AV.—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO take entire charge of an infant or growing children; city or country; best references.

157 WEST 51ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE and to assist with upstairs work; best city reference.

160 EAST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG WIDOW AS WET nurse; best reference.

166 WEST 27TH ST.—A PERSON OF LONG AND thorough experience as nurse to invalid lady or child; accustomed to travel; city reference, or interview with last employer.

202 EAST 63D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO take care of children and make herself generally useful; city or country; best city reference.

211 EAST 40TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; would assist with chamberwork; city or country; best city reference.

216 WEST 19TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO mind children, go errands or attend door.

220 WEST 19TH ST.—A VERY CAPABLE WOMAN as nurse to an infant or growing children, and to do plain sewing; city or country; city reference.

224 WEST 17TH ST., REAR.—A PROTESTANT girl as infant child's or invalid's nurse; no objection to the seashore or country; good reference. Call from 10 till 3.

240 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse; city or country; ten years' reference. Can be seen at employer's.

241 EAST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW wishes a baby to wet nurse; best reference.

243 EAST 25TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; can bring an infant up on the bottle; is willing to go in the country; best city reference.

262 WEST 22D ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse for a grown child or infant; country preferred.

265 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND to do plain sewing or light chamberwork; good city reference; no objection to the country.

288 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND TO assist with chamberwork and sewing; best city reference.

303 7TH AV.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO MIND children or assist with chamberwork; city or country.

327 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, age 18, as nurse and plain sewer.

331 EAST 15TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO TAKE care of children; best reference; country preferred.

337 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse; baby two months old; city reference; city or country.

339 1ST AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.—A respectable young woman as wet nurse; willing and obliging; city or country.

427 EAST 12TH ST., TOP FLOOR FRONT.—A NEAT young girl to take care of children; no objection to the country; good reference. Call for two days.

438 WEST 53D ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable girl as nurse; willing and obliging; six years' reference from last place.

439 WEST 54TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN with good milk as wet nurse; baby two months old.

441 WEST 49TH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL to take care of a child and go to the country; would assist with upstairs work; good city reference.

451 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish woman as wet nurse; baby four months old. Call for two days.

461 WEST 23D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 14, TO MIND a child and make herself useful; excellent reference; willing to go in the country. Can be seen at present employer's.

525 6TH AV.—A FRENCH GIRL, JUST ARRIVED in the city, as nurse; willing and obliging.

706 9TH AV., NEAR 48TH ST.—A COMPETENT woman as nurse to infant; will take entire charge of it from its birth; will assist with grown children; best city reference.

727 7TH AV. (NEW NUMBER).—A YOUNG AMERIcan girl as nurse; is kind, willing and obliging; first class reference.

733 9TH AV.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL TO take care of children; best city reference. Call for two days.

903 6TH AV., IN STORE.—BY A NURSE, OF 20 years' experience; understands every kind of nursing; no objection to the country; references from first class physicians. Call for one week.

1,133 3D AV. (BAKERY).—A YOUNG GIRL TO mind children; would assist with chamberwork or do sewing; reference.

1,169 2D AV.—AS INFANT'S NURSE; WILL make herself useful; four years' best city reference.

1,179 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH sts.—As nurse and chambermaid; is capable of taking care of a baby; good reference.

AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT OF GOOD EDUCATION to take charge of one or two children; good seamstress; excellent references. Can be seen, between 11 and 4, at the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East 15th st.

NURSE TO INVALID LADY OR TO DO PLAIN sewing. Address S., box 209 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS nurse for grown children and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid. Address M. A., Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

16 EAST 30TH ST.—A LADY GOING OUT OF TOWN would like to find a good place for her waitress; will give the best of recommendation.

37 WEST 56TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl as first class waitress or chambermaid. Can be seen from 11 o'clock to 3 P. M.

71 EAST 55TH ST.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for a young girl as waitress and to assist with the chamberwork; will go in the country for the summer; best references.

122 EAST 19TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS first class waitress.

154 WEST 28TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM 5.—A young woman as first class waitress; hotel or boarding house; city or country; best city reference.

158 EAST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class waitress or chambermaid and take care of children; highly recommended in either capacity.

237 EAST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class waitress, in the country, in private family; city reference.

Miscellaneous.

16 FORSYTH ST., ROOM 9.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS TO do work in the kitchen or laundry in a hotel or restaurant; city or country. Call for two days.

48 WEST 40TH ST.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion for an excellent French woman as maid; can do dressmaking; is willing and obliging; does not speak English.

150 EAST 42D ST.—A PARISIAN WOULD LIKE A situation as companion and instructress to children in a private family; good education and reference. Address or apply for two days.

163 LEWIS ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A small family; best reference. Call for two days.

169 WEST 25TH ST.—AS MAID (ENGLISH); NO objection to travel; is a good dressmaker and hairdresser; good reference. E. D.

231 WEST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG, WILLING AND obliging woman in a private family; country preferred; city reference. Call for two days.

252 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do light housework or take care of children and sleep home at night; best city reference.

388 EAST 10TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young woman as pantry girl in a hotel or restaurant.

AN AMERICAN GIRL OF 20, REFINED, TRUSTworthy, accustomed to household duties, desires a good home with moderate compensation. Address HOME, box 150 Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG FRENCH LADY'S maid desires a situation; no objection to travel or take charge of a grown child; good city reference. LADY'S MAID, Herald Uptown office.

AS FRENCH LADY'S MAID; HAS GOOD TASTE; understands dressmaking fully; is also a good hairdresser; excellent reference. Address FRANCE, box 118 Herald Uptown office.

Intelligence Offices.

MRS. LOWE'S LARGE GERMAN EMPLOYMENT house, for first class German servants, 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

A DEMAND FOR TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.—Learn and take positions; success guaranteed; taught practically, day or evening. THOMPSON'S College, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute.

ACTIVE COUNTRY GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK AND be useful; two in family. 47 Greenwich av.

A LAUNDRESS WANTED—IN A GOOD PLACE. 51 West 35th st.

A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, AT 233 EAST 30th st. Call after 9 A. M.

COOK WANTED—AT 175 LEXINGTON AV.; NONE but the best wanted; references required. Apply before 12.

GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR GOOD SITUations in private families and hotel, city and country. PARIS, 1,272 Broadway.

HANDS WANTED ON DRESSMAKING; ALSO APprentices. ADRIENNE BERTHEOL, 58 West 15th st.

LADY CANVASSERS.—MAKE $3 TO $5 A DAY SELLing only perfect water pen. 162 Broadway, room 15.

TWO RELIABLE, HONEST GIRLS WANTED—WITH city references; one as chambermaid, washer and ironer; other as cook and assist washing and ironing. 317 West 28th st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GROWING BOY, wait on lady; good seamstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson. Apply, with city references, at basement, 72 West 47th st.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT WASHER AND IRONer, to assist with chamberwork. None but those who have good city reference need apply. No. 139 West 44th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress, with city reference, at 20 West 51st st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR TWO CHILDREN TO GO TO the country for summer. Call early. 208 East 40th st. Ring second bell.

WANTED—A GOOD, WILLING GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small family, a short distance in the country. Apply to-day, from 1 to 3 o'clock, 327 West 23d st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork. Apply at 140 West 28th st., butcher shop, city.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework (wages $12 per month), at 132 East 82d st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD SALESLADY, TO ATTEND A cigar stand at the Tivoli, 8th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; reference required. 110 3d av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; must be a good baker and willing to go in the country for the summer. Apply, with city references, at 109 East 16th st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TEND IN A FIRST CLASS bakery and confectionery, one that has been in the business before preferred, reference required, at 652 6th av., near 38th st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE WOMAN AS CASHIER IN hotel restaurant. Apply to St. Germain, 5th av., 22d st., Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG HEALTHY WET NURSE, with child not more than a month old. Apply, between the hours of 11 and 12, Monday, at the Fenimore House, 57th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A NEAT TIDY GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Call at 308 1st av. after 8 A. M.

WANTED—GOOD BAISTERS ON VESTS. 126 1ST av., first floor.

WANTED—A SALESLADY IN STORE ON 6TH AV.; one thoroughly acquainted with laces and fancy goods. Address, stating experience and reference, D., box 228 Herald office.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO GO INTO THE COUNTRY with a private family; must be a good cook and laundress. Call at room 30, Hoyt House, 759 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; also chambermaid and waitress. 638 Lexington av., near 54th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron for the summer, housework; $16. 67 West 44th.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK, AT 409 8TH av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—GOOD SEAMSTRESS, CAPABLE OF doing dressmaking and general family sewing in a small private family. Call at 775 Bushwick av., corner of Greene, Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO COOKING AND WASHing; private family; recommendations from last employer. 4 West 14th st.

59 EAST 59TH ST.—A VERY CAPABLE WOMAN to do general housework. Call after 9 o'clock.

100 EXPERT OPERATORS WANTED—ON FINE white jean drawers; improved steam power; superior, airy accommodations; good pay; steady work. Apply all the week. KEEP'S Shirts, 165 and 167 Mercer st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

A FIRST CLASS BAKER AND PASTRY COOK wishes a situation; city or country; can furnish first class reference. Address B. B., 108 East Houston st.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, MARRIED, AGED 26 years, requires a situation as manager or any post of trust; great business experience; no objection to travel or go abroad; highest references. Address W. A. S., box 218 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS ORDER cooking, waiting, &c.; best reference from present employer; city or country. Address WADINGTON, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A MARRIED MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS light porter, watchman or janitor. Address J., box 105 Herald office.

BY A FIRST CLASS MAN COOK, A SITUATION IN hotel or restaurant. Address COOK, 24 Vandam st., rear.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—ANY WAGES, AS WATCHman or porter, packer, shipper, &c.; thoroughly experienced; able bodied; employer's reference. Address DIXON, 550 Grand st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED AMERIcan man, as porter or watchman, night or day; best references. Address J. F., 978 Lafayette av., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN (33), with a small family, to go into the country; understands farming in all its branches; care of milk and butter a specialty; would go West with the right party. Address C. E. C., 110 Hoyt st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGE 19, speaking German, Norwegian and English; has good handwriting, and can furnish the best of reference. Address W. E., box 197 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN AS PORtor, watchman drive or take care of horses; night or day work; first class reference. G. W. D., box 67 Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN RESIDENT IN NEW Orleans a paying agency; must be strictly respectable and first class. Address COMMISSION, box 102 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS colored man cook, who thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Address, for two days, THEODORE, Herald Uptown Branch office.

19 CATHARINE ST.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble man, a situation as carver. Call or address, first floor.

50 GRAND ST.—MAN AND WIFE IN A GENTLEman's family in the country; no encumbrance; will make himself generally useful and take care of horses; she as first class cook and to take charge of dairy; best city reference. O'BRIEN.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

A GENTLEMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE WISHES situation as auction or private salesman. Address S., box 122 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN OF 21 WANTS A SITUATION IN A wholesale or retail house; A1 reference and security. Address, for one week, CHARLES VOETSCH, 225 Chrystie st., city.

A—WANTED, FIRST CLASS FURNITURE AND carpet salesman, who understands the time business. Address, by letter only, FURNITURE, 308 West 23d st.

BY A YOUNG MAN—A SITUATION AS CLERK OR some other respectable employment. Apply or address J. H. CONNER, 429 West 40th st., city.

ONE GERMAN DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED; city reference. H. DANNENFELSER, 889 3d av.

WANTED—BY A MAN FROM THE SOUTH, A SITuation as travelling salesman in the wholesale liquor or any respectable business; references. Address F. T., box 103 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST CLASS COUNter hand in retail tea store; give age, nativity and references from past employers. Address SERVIA, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN AND TO make himself generally useful in the provision business. Apply at No. 50 Carmine st., between 8 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A FINE DRESS GOODS SALESMAN with city reference. Apply at KEYES', 349 and 351 8th av., before 10 A. M.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS SITUATION FOR HIS coachman, in city or country; trustworthy, sober, single young man; safe, experienced; accustomed city driver; first class groom; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages; understands gardening; can milk; willing and generally useful; terms moderate. Address A. J. H., 56 Chatham st., two days.

A GERMAN GARDENER AND FLORIST (SINGLE), who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches, wants a situation; can give references. 528 East 12th st.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE, DESIRES A situation for his coachman. Apply at 21 West 37th st.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED COACHMAN wants a situation; first class city reference. 615 5th av.

A VEGETABLE GARDENER WANTED—WITH FIRST rate reference. Apply at 259 Greenwich st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman, gardener and useful man; wages moderate; best reference. Address C., box 123 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE A PLACE for his coachman; eleven years with subscriber's father; excellent references; only left on separation of the family. ELLIOT SMITH, 50 Wall.

A GERMAN AND WIFE WANT SITUATIONS; MAN as coachman and gardener; wife to do housework. Call 101 Norfolk st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM—YOUNG MAN; understands gardening and milking; general work of country place; low wages; reference. JOSEPH, box 152 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN (SWISS) WANTS A SITUATION; understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, kitchen, garden; also the care of horses; best references. Call on or address A. Z., 309 Broome st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; good city reference. Call at or address 132 West 31st st.

BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, JUST FROM England, a situation as coachman, groom and useful man; city or country; willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. E. D., Herald Uptown Branch office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—BY A FIRST CLASS man; thoroughly understands his business; references from previous employers; cannot be equalled for honesty, sobriety and a good servant. Address S. M., 33 Broadway.

COACHMAN, WHERE A FIRST CLASS MAN IS REquired; can be highly recommended. Address JAMES, box 119 Herald Uptown office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouses, graperies and vegetables; city reference. Address H. B., box 132 Herald office.

RESPECTABLE GERMAN MAN AND WIFE WANT situations; man as coachman and farmer; understands the care of stock, carpentering and painting; wife as first class cook and laundress. Address, for the week, 241 West 18th st.

SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GROOM—BY MAN; ten years' city reference from last place; no objection to make himself useful. Address J. H., Herald Uptown Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and gardener; thoroughly understands both branches; can milk; willing and obliging; best reference. Address T. B., box 204 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GARdener; thoroughly understands his business; can milk; best reference. Address B., box 125 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

A DEMAND FOR TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.—Learn and take positions; nothing pays better; taught practically, day and evening. THOMPSON'S College, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute.

AGENTS WANTED.—CHEAPEST PLACE IN AMERica to buy chromos; 50 beautiful samples by mail $1. NEW YORK CHROMO AND FRAME CO., 615 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE FOR STEADY AND PROFITABLE employment.—We want 100 more men to sell Rand's New York City Business Directory in this and the larger cities and towns throughout the country; our men are all doing well and making from $2 to $10 a day; all we want is a deposit as security that we will get our books back or the money realized from them; no time to look after references. WALTER HEUGH & CO., publishers, 3 Park place.

A.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN OF good address, with first class references, to act as agent; liberal and prompt pay to a party of ability. For all particulars call on S. L. HALL, with D. Appleton & Co., 549, 551 Broadway, New York, from 10 to 3 daily.

A MAN WANTED TO TAKE CHARGE OF FOUR planing machines; none but experienced men need apply. PEEK & BOGERT, Planing Mill, 24th st. and 11th av.

BARGAINS.—THE GREATEST TEAS; THE FINEST; prices the lowest. THE CANTON TEA COMPANY, 148 Chambers st., New York. Agents wanted.

DIRECTORY.—WANTED, SEVERAL ACTIVE MEN to sell Goulding's New York City Directory. Call at the Directory office, 132 Nassau st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

PURE TEAS.—AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell to families, hotels and large consumers; largest stock in the country; quality and terms the best; country storekeepers should call or write. The WELLS TEA COMPANY, 201 Fulton st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AND ENERGETIC MAN TO act as agent for a Philadelphia ale and porter brewery. Address WEST, Herald office.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN; ONE UNDERSTANDing washing, filling and packing bottles, and make himself useful; the other to assist in manufacturing and attend to office. Address, with reference, RECTIFIER, Herald office.

WANTED—FOUR GERMAN WAITERS AS DINNER men in a cheap saloon at $3 per week; no Sunday work. Apply 43 West, West Street Hotel, J. P. RICHARDS.

WANTED—A FEW STOUT, ACTIVE BOYS, RESIDing in New York and Brooklyn, to deliver packages; those having good reference may call at TREDWELL, JARMAN & SLOTE'S, 118, 120 and 122 Fulton st., New York, this, 10 o'clock, A. M.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE preparation of hulled corn. Apply at No. 17 Perry st., from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

58 WEST 25TH ST.—WANTED, YOUNG MAN TO BE generally useful; must know how to drive.

THE TRADES.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

A CIGAR MAKER WISHES A SITUATION WHERE his wife can make bunches, in Ohio or the West. Address CIGAR MAKER, Herald office.

CUSTOM CUTTER WANTED—WITH CITY EXPErience. Apply to HARRIS & CO., 216 Broadway.

TO BOSS BAKERS.—JOURNEYMEN BAKERS ARE always to be had at William Engel's, bakers' boarding house, No. 394 West 36th st., between 8th and 9th avs., New York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH PRACTICAL EXperience in tin and copper work. Address TINSMITH, Herald office.

$10 TO $15 WILL BE PAID TO ANY ONE WHO CAN procure a good situation in a hotel for a good confectioner and baker, pastry cook, in city or country. Address box C. B., Herald office.

FOR SALE.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

ALL STYLES—MARBLE SODA WATER AND WALnut Root Beer Apparatus at cost. WHITFIELD'S, 263 Water st.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE on reasonable terms. Apply to LLOYD, 29 Broadway.

A GROCERY FOR SALE. CALL, UNTIL SOLD, NO. 566 2d av.

A WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE—COST $75, will sell for $20; half case and improvements. Apply 426 6th av., in book store.

FOR SALE.—TWO APPARATUSES FOR MANUFACturing either mineral water or champagne. 46 Park av., Hoboken.

FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR CASH—A NICE LIQUOR Store, doing a fair business. Inquire at 430 West 17th st.

GOOD MILK DEPOT FOR SALE CHEAP. 125 WEST 24th st.

MACHINERY.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

THE "ROBERTS ENGINE."—ALSO OTHER ENgines, Boilers and Machinery cheap; Machinery bought. ROBERTS, 119 Liberty st.

WANTED—A GOOD AND THOROUGHLY WELL built Locomotive Boiler of the following dimensions:—15 to 18 feet long, 54 to 65 inch shell, 3 inch tubes preferred and to be tested 150 lbs. hydraulic pressure. Any party having boiler of about the above description for sale please address box 5,355 New York.

FURNITURE.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SELL AT SACRIFICE their two magnificent Parlor Suits; latest style frames; covered in crimson, blue, tan and silver satins; made to order by Marbotte, cost $800, for $175, and $100 rep suit for $50; also Chamber Set, Buffet and Extension Table at quarter cost. Please call at private residence 130 East 16th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

AT PRIVATE SALE. By the New York Mutual Furniture Company, limited sales and warerooms 19 East 14th st. (6 doors west of Broadway), fine Chamber, Library and Parlor Suits (Eastlake, Queen Anne and latest designs), at manufacturer's prices. Please call and examine.

BAUMANN BROTHERS, 228 AND 230 HUDSON ST., corner Broome, is the most reliable and cheapest establishment in New York to buy Furniture, Carpets and Bedding, for cash or instalments.

BANKRUPT SALE.—SELLING AT HALF PRICE; must be closed out; 244 Canal st., opposite Earle's Hotel; Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Plated Ware, Mattresses, Spring Beds, &c.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, AT 73 8TH av., four walnut and gilt Pier Glasses, 9 ft. 3 in. high; 2 walnut and gilt, 10 ft. 1 in.; 4 do., 7 ft. 6 in.; 5 gilt Pier Glasses, assorted sizes; 2 walnut and gilt Mantels, 5 ft. 8 in. by 5 ft. 2 in.; 1 do., 7 ft. 4 in. by 4 ft. 10 in.; 1 do., 6 ft. 5 in. by 4 ft.; 1 do., 4 ft. 1 in. by 4 ft. 7 in.; 1 do., 3 ft. 2 in. by 5 ft. By order of the Assignee.

KISS' PATENT FOLDING BEDS—MOST USEFUL articles for dwelling or business, in tables, bureaus, desks, &c.; require very small space; have no appearance of bed, all bedding placed in; besides have useful drawers, bookcases, &c. Manufactured by E. KISS, 152 Prince st.

LARGEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES FOR FURniture and Carpets for cash or liberal terms of payment at COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 and 157 Chatham st.; 13 large warerooms.

MISFIT CARPETS, OILCLOTHS AND MATTINGS very cheap, at the old place, 112 Fulton st. Call or send for price list. J. BENDALL.

PEISER, 293 7TH AV.—CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY fine Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, for cash or instalments.

STORAGE.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

A.—MORGAN & BROTHERS' STORAGE WAREhouses, Broadway and 47th st.; separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. Inspection solicited.

BOHDE'S NINTH WARD STORAGE WAREHOUSE.—Separate large rooms, $2 and upward. Office 542 Hudson st., in furniture store.

BATTERSON'S FURNITURE STORAGE ESTABLISHment, 205 West 49th st., junction Broadway and 7th av.

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In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

A SET OF TEETH IN THREE HOURS—AT DR. W. NEWBROUGH'S, No. 377 6th av., one door above 23d st., opposite Masonic Temple; rubber, celluloid, gold, platina, &c., and everything in mechanical dentistry, with despatch; no deposit required. No. 377 6th av.

BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE, PERFECTLY FITTING ARtificial Teeth, $6; gum, $8; single, $1; warranted. "New York Dental Rooms," 262 6th av. Established 1851. Dr. MEADER.

DR. ALBERT KIMBALL, 57 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 6th av.—Full Sets, $10; partial, $4, Gold Fillings, $2 upward; warranted.

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AT 77 BLEECKER ST., NEAR BROADWAY—MONEY advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c.; also Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought of Diamonds, Watches, &c. 77 Bleecker st.

A.—AT 817 BROADWAY, CORNER 12TH ST., DIAmonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silk and Personal Property of every description bought and sold; loans negotiated. ISAAC BAER.

BARGAINS.—ONE GOLD CHRONOMETER WATCH, $150; one Jules Jurgensen, $125; one Eight-day Watch, $150; one Ship Chronometer, $40. GEORGE C. ALLEN, 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

CASH PAID FOR DUPLICATE SILVER WEDDING gifts, old Gold and Diamonds; fresh bargains at very low prices daily. J. H. JOHNSTON, 150 Bowery corner Broome st.

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AT NATHAN'S, 33½ 6TH AV., NEAR 4TH ST.—CAST off Clothing wanted immediately; highest value paid by calling or addressing Mr. or Mrs. NATHAN.

AT HARRIS', 81 6TH AV., NEAR WAVERLEY Place—The utmost value obtained for Cast-off Clothing, Jewelry, Carpets, Books, &c. Call or address Mr. or Mrs. HARRIS.

HARRISON PAYS HIGHEST PRICES FOR CAST off Clothing, &c. 246 7th av., corner 24th st., west, successor to Rosenberg's.

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A WONDERFUL CHILD, GIFTED WITH SECOND sight, tells everything without questioning. 123 West 40th st., near Broadway.

ATTENTION!—KNOW THY DESTINY; DON'T BE imposed upon by pretenders. Go to 159 West 41st st., near Broadway.

MRS. COLLINS—A RELIABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY Clairvoyant. Magnetic treatment. 152 West 49th st.

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A.—MME. RESTELL, MIDWIFE; IN PRACTICE SINCE 1840. Office, 1 East 52d st., first door from 5th av.

A.—DR. AND MME. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, over 30 years, 129 Liberty st.

A.—DR. MARY VAN BUSKIRK, 153 East 33d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A.—DR. AND MME. GRINDLE.—RESIDENCE AND office, No. 142 West 48th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A.—DR. AND MME. MILTON, office No. 47 West 13th st., near 6th av.

DOCTOR EMERY.—ADVICE FREE. 27 West 3d st. (Amity st.).

DR. AND MME. SAFS, 266 Grand st., near Bowery.

DR. EMERY, 135 East 40th st.

DR. AND MME. WEST'S OLD ESTABLISHED office, 45 Bleecker st., between Broadway and Bowery.

MRS. LYONS, 40 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

SUMMER SERMONS

From New York and Brooklyn Pulpits Yesterday.

THE BURDENS OF LIFE.

Mr. Frothingham on the Papal Anniversary.

SERVICES IN THE GOSPEL TENT.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.

SERMON BY REV. DR. HEPWORTH—HOW TO LIGHTEN THE BURDENS OF LIFE—FAITH AND SCEPTICISM—DYSPEPSIA BAD FOR RELIGION.

Rev. Mr. Hepworth yesterday morning preached to one of his usually large audiences from the text—St. Matthew, xi., 30—"For my yoke is easy and my burden is light," taking as his theme, "How to lighten the burdens of life."

THE SERMON.

The preacher said:—I desire to call special attention to the last clause in that verse—"My burden is light." For that is the utterance of a profound philosopher who evidently discovered a truth which men have often sought for yet not always found. It contains the secret of all happiness, the means of discovering beauty everywhere, the means by which the tear is changed into the smile, and the frown into a golden crown of glory. One of the chief thoughts embodied in the passage is that man's life at its very best is a burden. We are living in the midst of perplexities; we grow despondent in failing to forecast the future and so escape the evils that continually threaten us. A second thought is that most men choose the greater burden rather than the less. We trust too much to our personal judgment and in our pride look to the results of this as the means whereby we may control the exigencies by which we are surrounded. But the truth is that he who trusts himself goes his own way to heaven, while the man who trusts God goes under the authority of the Chief of the Universe. It is a difficult thing to give ourselves up to the directing character of another, and yet if we are thoroughly convinced that that being is thoroughly interested in our welfare, and guiding and guarding our every interest, we surely ought to be willing to yield to Him even when His commands contravene our judgment. Still another thought that grows out of the text is the golden one that religion as it has been revealed to us in the life and death of our Lord and Master gives lightness to the burdens of our lives, guides us without mistake, and if we trust to it and follow its precepts to the end we shall secure greater happiness here and hereafter, and attain a larger spiritual, manly and moral growth, than can be attained in any other way. An unconditional surrender to the voice and will of God will win us the victory. But look a little further. What does Christ mean when He says, "My burden is light?" I answer by asking the question, What is the difference between an attitude of obedience and an attitude of disobedience? The Bible tells us "the way of the transgressor is hard." The meaning is not that the end of the journey is awaited by punishment, but that punishment follows us all along the journey, for this is a world of trouble. There is a species of philosophy that, although shrewdness and dishonesty are punished in the end, so far as this life goes, they pay well. The Bible puts its foot on that doctrine emphatically, and all experience proves that it is illogical. Evil ways cannot bring joy, and unless a man is guided by moral principles, such as God himself approves, naught can follow but restlessness and misery. These are but the natural results of the want of peace in the conscience—of peace with Heaven and peace with mankind. No bad man can, in the nature of things, be happy, for "the way of the transgressor is hard," and beneath all the apparent joy and contentment of the evil doer there is a craving and an unrest that forbids the peaceful sleep that is enjoyed by his Christian brother, to whom God comes sometimes in his dreams saying "Forget the things that are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

FAITH AND SCEPTICISM.

Look again at the difference in the attitude of faith and that of scepticism. What is it that makes the life of our Lord precious to many of us? Why is it, on the other hand, that so many are in constant rebellion against the decrees of God? Why is it that when disappointments threaten to crush us and domestic trouble throws its shadows around us, we stand aghast and bewildered, not comprehending the significance of the event and not being able to say, "Thy will and not mine be done." It is because we cannot persuade ourselves that God's will is just and right. The difficulty, my friends, is not in events but in our own hearts, for when these are right everything else is right. The man who looks out upon the splendor of the firmament through diseased eyes sees almost nothing.

DYSPEPSIA VERSUS BAD THEOLOGY.

The man afflicted with dyspepsia can scarcely be cheerful in his social intercourse or religion. He becomes gloomy and morose, and this gives a character to his faith which is cold, hard and forbidding. You will find him speaking against all innocent amusements, and insisting that they must be wicked because he is incapable of participating in their pleasure. There is a great deal of bad theology in the world that comes from physical disease; a great deal of religious harshness that has its cause not so often in a misapprehension of the Scriptures as in some personal defect or defect in education. Oh, brethren, how often you and I have talked this matter over when there was trouble in your households, for the skeleton is everywhere, and how often you have been told that God only requires faith and implicit obedience to overcome the perplexity, distrust and tears from which you suffered. Accept what God says as an everlasting truth; put it in practice in your daily lives, and you will find as you near the end of your journey that the burdens will all be lifted and forgotten in the presence of that mansion not made with hands that God keeps illuminated with the sunlight of His love. Faith is the golden key that will unlock the gate of the New Jerusalem.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

MR. BEECHER ON THE INFLUENCE OF GOD ON MAN AND THE PROGRESS OF MODERN THOUGHT.

Plymouth Church yesterday morning put on for the first time this season its summer aspect; the doors were open on all sides. There were several pews partly occupied, and there was no crowding of strangers at the different entrances. The floral decorations of the platform were abundant and of great variety of color. The subject of Mr. Beecher's sermon was the action of the divine nature on man, and an opportunity was taken to comment on recent scientific theories that are generally supposed to be antagonistic to orthodox belief. The text selected was the thirteenth verse of the second chapter of the Epistle of Paul to the Philippians—"For it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure. This passage, said Mr. Beecher, is going to be a point of much greater interest than it has ever been, although it is always precious. It is really a philosophical statement of the relation of the Divine mind to the whole phenomena of nature, and has within it questions that are just now agitated by various discoveries and the relation of theology to science. These are questions that are pressing just now upon the minds of all thoughtful people, and the result of any change in philosophy is always to breed doubt, unless very carefully acted upon. It is always necessary to remember that the statement of a truth may vary and be different from what it was a hundred or five hundred years ago, and yet that the truth in that statement remains. We are apt to think that because it comes to us in a different form the truth itself has been abandoned. We have here the statement that God is the cause of vitality. When we look within and without in the physical realm and in the spiritual world we see that God inspires the activity of the general or normal condition of our nature.

WHAT WAS ONCE THOUGHT.

Look at the progress of human thought on this subject. Originally it was held that everything proceeded from a direct act of the divine sovereignty; that God made all the countless myriads of life, and that it was derived from a local and direct action of God. Everything was foreordained; all the phases of social and national life were the direction of God. Men thought that God put judgments on kings, and that it was all thought out in heaven, and that He directed even the strategy of battles. Nobody adopts this philosophy as the method of the divine action in these days. The government of God is intermediate. God is not working out your salvation, He is working in you for you to work it out. Men at first began to feel that there were natural laws; and then they made further progress by beginning to recognize the individuality of the human will, and thus men began to feel responsibility, which was an impossible emotion unless they could control their own conduct. Then they began to feel that nations and armies were under the influence of certain laws. It was almost blasphemous at one time to say that God was on the side of the strongest battalions. Nobody thinks it blasphemous now. Then men are fast beginning to think that this is the true philosophy of the intellectual realm; that all intellectual products are the result of great mental laws, and that the energizing influence may be from God, but that no man can do more than his mental powers will allow him to do. It is the same in the spiritual realm, yet men, for the most part, say that this is the Holy of Holies, and that in this realm God shuts Himself up. Yet it is not so. In the sphere of religious experience, as of every other experience, the effect is general upon you. It is God that worketh in you. A man who studies mathematics don't pray to God to solve his problems for him; he may pray that God may give him vitality of mind and energize his nature, but that is all he has any right to expect. This thought will revolutionize religious life. Men pray to God to get them out of trouble. In that act of prayer their faith is exercised, their minds get calmer and clearer, their brain becomes more active and the man is better fitted to go to work and to extricate himself.

GREEN AND RIPE THOUGHTS.

I have been blamed for not preaching all that I thought. I preach for the sake of educating men into a larger activity, and in the first place I know enough to know that the things which I think are oftentimes green, and that I have a right to wait until they are ripe and see if they will keep over winter into the next year. It is a dangerous thing for a man when he has a new idea to go and proclaim it at once to other men. It is a very responsible business to preach religion and morality to men. A man should prove things to see if they are really true, and prove them, too, from the mother's standpoint—that is, speaking the truth in love. A man that is a public teacher must bear in mind that he is dealing with God's children. No man must talk dangerous truth until he is sure how it will work on the living consciousness of men. This ideal I have set out for myself, not to rush into the pulpit with rash opinions, and not to preach things before I think men are able to take them. When a man has been sick, and is just beginning to get well, I don't go and cut off a large piece of beef and take it in to him and say, "Eat it." I make beef tea first and give him a teaspoonful, and if I find it good for him continue it and give him a tablespoonful next time, but if I think that it is not good I stop it. I never will hoodwink people. I never will daily lightly and foolishly trifle with your faith and with your consciences. I never preach anything to you unless I have come to the final conviction that it is the truth and in adaptation to your special wants; and if any one says, "What do you think is the effect of your preaching?" I will point to Plymouth Church that has gone through five years of conflict and trouble with a unity unparalleled in the history of Christianity, and say, "That is what I think."

MASONIC TEMPLE.

MR. FROTHINGHAM'S DISCOURSE ON THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE POPE'S CALL TO THE EPISCOPACY.

Mr. O. B. Frothingham delivered yesterday morning in the Masonic Temple an address on the subject of religious superstition. Before entering upon his discourse the learned speaker treated his hearers to the reading of an appropriate extract from sacred anthology. It was the story of King Vena, who devoted himself to the equitable government of his kingdom and the practice of an austere religion. One day a person of splendid form and appearance entered, sat in the royal assembly and said to the King, "Knowest thou me as an adorning virtue, before whom even gods must bow, for virtue is the source of all honor. Listen, O King! I perform no ceremonies; study not the Vedas; practise no austerities nor incantations—my aim and highest work is to reverence the holiest man. He alone is the true worshipper of God—the Brahmin or pariah—who cherishes all beings with generosity or compassion." After this interview King Vena ceased to govern by austerity or blind adherence to old customs, and began to do so by natural right and equity between man and man. After a lapse of time seven rajahs came to King Vena and said:—"These acts of thine are such as shall be performed by mankind at the entrance of Kahli or the last sinful age." The wrath of the Menis, the seven sons of Brahma, spread out the sacred grass, and, having performed a holy mantra over it, burned King Vena to ashes. A Puranic myth says that from his right hand sprang one who milked the earth of wealth and wisdom, and the very great Prithu, lord of the earth, versed in virtue was he, through whom King Vena was raised to the blessed seat of Vishnu.

THE PALE FACE OF SUPERSTITION.

The speaker said that the members of the Roman Catholic Church all over the world celebrate to-day the fiftieth anniversary of the elevation of Pope Pius IX. to the episcopacy as Bishop of Spoleto. The Pope has issued a special proclamation promising plenary indulgence and forgiveness of their sins to all who in humbleness of heart do partake of the sacrament. The Jesuit Fathers would make it appear that there is nothing at all harmful or wrong in this. But the injury is great to humble, ignorant Catholics who believe that out of the celestial treasury, which is at the Pope's command, they shall be paid for their works done in the Church—all their sins be wiped away and a new account commenced with Heaven. The condition upon which the faithful are to receive these eternal benefits is allegiance and obedience to the Catholic Church. This Church arrogates to herself the power of conducting men safely through this vale of sin and lodging them at last in heaven. The Pope, as the Vicar of Christ, is supposed to possess—of course, under Divine guidance—the power to allot to all members of his fold that amount of heavenly grace for which each one is fitted. This sort of belief is the heart of superstition, as understood from its Greek and Latin origin—*superstare*—to stand above; some one standing supreme above our heads. Superstition is the recognition of the powers that stand above, and the belief that the incantations and machinations of those who stand above are partaken of by us who stand below. Sometimes the power reverenced is a church, an altar, a priest, a prediction, a belief, a book, the flight of a bird, or the entrails of a beast. Sometimes it consists of necromancy, waiting upon the dead, as Saul did when he went to the Witch of Endor to call up the shade of Samuel, and as Macbeth did when he consulted the witches on the heath in order to learn his fate in battle.

SUPERSTITION STILL RAMPANT.

It is a mistake to say that the days of superstition are among the past and an error to believe that it belongs to the Asiatic more than to the European nations—to the South more than to the North. Here, in this great city of New York, the metropolis of a so-called civilized and free country, it is to be found as rampant, wild, frantic, grotesque and absurd as it could be found anywhere in former days or places. The Roman Catholic Church teaches to-day precisely the same superstitions, severe rules and rites that it did 1,500 years ago. In Paris a little book, called "The Holy Crusade," has lately been published. It has gone through sixty editions, and is approved by the bishops and priests as being a work which gives the best directions for the battle of life. What are its arguments? None. The Church never argues. It gives an amulet for a reason, a scapular for a proof, and refers you to the altar as undoubted evidence for all its dogmas. It says your military decoration is the medal struck in honor of the immaculate conception; the artillery to be used, the fervent voice and upturned eye in prayer. An amulet, a scapular, a cord, a bit of wood—these are the weapons which the Roman Church at this very day employs to combat modern philosophy and the logic of potent facts. This is the quintessence of a dangerous because degrading superstition.

"ALL TARRED WITH THE SAME STICK."

The Protestants rightly charge the Roman Catholics with superstition, but those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. Is there no superstition about the Protestants' exaggerated belief in the Bible; the sacred holiness of the Sabbath; their fury of prayer and the idea that by its efficacy blessings can be reached which are not otherwise attainable? Protestants are careful to urge that those who remain away from the communion table are in danger and darkness, and the priest says "Eat of this bread and drink of this cup, which are the body and blood of Christ, that your souls may be saved from everlasting death in the next world." These are the teachings of superstition; ay, and the question is, Can the Christian idea inculcate aught else but superstition? Hear Moody and Sankey; attend any church in New York and you will see that all, including the Universalists, believe in the worship of the Christ—who is unseen by the eye, unfelt by the senses, but still there present, somehow, yet unapproachable. Superstition will not pass away till this habit of applying for relief to some supposed power outside ourselves, perhaps latent in ourselves, shall have passed and disappeared. The method to combat it which was employed by Voltaire, Diderot, Thomas Paine and in the French Cyclopædia, of denouncing it, is not the right way to conquer superstition. An attack in front by this means only makes men who are about to abandon the fort run back into it and defend their cherished error with more zeal than ever. Superstition, in the bosoms of such admirable men as Dr. Samuel Johnson, Sir Thomas Moore and other great and good characters, is a misfortune to the human race.

Here the speaker told the historical anecdote of Pompey's succeeding in capturing the citadel of Jerusalem, after all other means had failed, by attacking it on Sunday, at a time when the Jews would not fight, and when they superstitiously expected the Lord God of Hosts to work their salvation as He is said to have done at Jericho with an army of angels. He alluded to the species of superstition found in the celebrated Oliver Cromwell, who said to his troops when crossing a water to attack the King's army, "Put your trust in Providence, but take care the water does not touch your powder." That saying rang the death note of superstition. It was then argued that a general raising of the intellectual temperature all over the land, by means of education, would thaw out superstition, as snow yields to the gentle influences of a spring sun.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

THE PASSAGE OF THE JORDAN—SERMON BY THE REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

Mr. Talmage preached his last sermon for the season yesterday morning. He is about to enjoy a vacation until the first Sunday in August. During his absence the pulpit will be in part supplied by the Rev. Dr. Fowler, of the Methodist Church, and editor of the *Christian Advocate*. Mr. Talmage prefaced his remarks yesterday morning by saying that one of the religious papers had misrepresented the financial condition of his church. He desired, therefore, to state that during the year the revenue was $41,117 78, and the debt had been reduced $11,450 46. He hoped the time would soon come when the entire debt would be wiped out. The text for his sermon Mr. Talmage took from Joshua, iii., 15-17, a description of the passage of the Jordan by the Israelites.

CROSSING THE JORDAN.

Standing on the sand of that river of Jordan, said Mr. Talmage, I learn for myself and for you, first, that obstacles when they are touched vanish. The text says that when the priests came down and touched the edge of the water with their feet it parted. Almost all the obstacles of life need only to be approached in order to be conquered. Difficulties touched vanished. The fact is that a great many things that cross our pathway are only the phantasms, the apparitions, the delusions of life. Any duty undertaken with a confident spirit becomes a pleasure, and the higher the duty the higher the pleasure. Difficulties touched are conquered, Jordan advanced upon vanishes. There are a great many good people who shudder in passing a graveyard, and they hardly dare think of Canaan because the Jordan intervenes. But once down on a sick bed all the terrors are gone.

Again the text teaches me the completeness of everything God does. When God put the invisible dam over the Jordan it would have been natural for the river to overflow and flood the land above. But God put a dam on both sides of it. Oh, the completeness of everything that God does! A complete Saviour, a complete Bible, a complete universe, a complete Jordanic passage.

Again I learn from this Jordanic passage that between us and every Canaan of success and prosperity there is a river that must be passed. There is a river of difficulty between us and everything that is worth having. That which costs nothing is worth nothing. God does not intend this world for an easy parlor, through which we are to be drawn in a rocking-chair. We are to work our passage, climb masts, fight battles, scale mountains, ford rivers. God makes everything valuable difficult to get at, for the same reason that He puts the gold down in the mine and the pearl clear down in the sea. It is to make us dig and dive for them. We acknowledge this principle in worldly things; oh, why not in religious things? It is so in regard to the acquisition of knowledge. The ancients used to say that Vulcan struck Jupiter on the head and the Goddess of Wisdom jumped out, illustrating the truth that wisdom comes by hard knocks. So, my friends, there is a time of tussle and trial and push and anxiety through which every man must go before he achieves worldly success. You admit it; now be wise enough to supply it in religion. No man just happens to get good. It is by digging, toiling, pushing, running in the Christian life that that man got so strong for good. In a hundred shipwrecks he learned how to swim. Tears over sin, tears over Zion's desolation, tears over the impenitent, tears over graves made a Jordan which that man had to pass. There are mourning garments in every wardrobe, deaths on every family record. The Christian has passed through his Red Sea of trouble and he finds that there is a Jordan of death between him and heaven. As he comes toward it his breath gets shorter and his last breath leaves him as he touches the stream. But then it is parted and God shall wipe away all tears from his eyes.

A HEAVEN FOR BRUTES.

When I see the Israelites going through the Jordan and all their flocks and herds following right on after them the suggestion comes over my mind that perhaps, after all, the best part of the brute creation may have a chance in the great future. You say, "Harmonize that with the passage, 'The spirit of the brute goes downward.'" I can harmonize those two things a great deal easier than the annihilation of the brute creation and the treatment they here receive. When I see a Christian man maltreating his horse my common sense tells me that that horse ought to have in the future a better time than his driver. I should like to see them the moment they cross the river, their necks cured, their foundered knees straightened and their coughing distempers healed, free from the gall of the tight checkrein and at liberty to range in the celestial pasturage forever. I should be glad if not only all the Israelites got into heaven, but if the brute creation got in after them.

CONSOLATION FOR THE BEREAVED.

But there is one thing certain, we have a right to expect our families to be there. You let your children down on this side of the bank, they are all ready to help you up on the other. We cannot all go there together; we must go one by one. What a pleasure to look round and see all your children present. Oh, I pray for all my people a safe Jordanic passage. One word of comfort for all the bereft. You see our departed friends have not been submerged or swamped, they have only crossed over, not sick, not dead, not exhausted, not extinguished, but with healthier respiration, stronger pulsation, keener eyesight since the physical and mental disquietudes of life have been left this side—an eternal flow of impassable obstacles between them and all human sorrow. I congratulate all the bereft that their departed Christian friends are safe. Would you have them back again to take their risks in the temptations of the world? The Jordan of death will part for us as it parted for them. May our Great High Priest go ahead of us and with his foot touch the water and then shall be fulfilled the word of my text.

THE GOSPEL TENT.

INAUGURATION OF THE SUMMER SEASON OF RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The summer season of religious services in the Gospel Tent, Thirty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue, was inaugurated yesterday morning at eight o'clock by a prayer and temperance meeting. The morning services were very brief, and but few persons were in attendance.

THE TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Mr. Bunting opened the exercises. "There is a fountain filled with blood, drawn from Emanuel's veins," was sung, after which Brother Carter prayed. The hymn commencing "What a friend we have in Jesus" was followed by the reading of that portion of the tenth chapter of St. Luke in which is related the story of the Good Samaritan. Brother Bunting then delivered a short address, in the commencement of which he said it filled his heart with joy to see so many people present. His heart is very easily filled, for the array of empty seats was only too painfully evident. He said that rum was one of the greatest hindrances to the dissemination of Gospel truths and had caused the downfall of more men than all of the other vices combined. The whole world was lost in the darkness of sin and the light of the world was Jesus. He would not detain the audience with any extended remarks, as there were many present who would testify to the saving grace of the crucified Redeemer.

Mr. Marsden then took the stand and gave a running sketch of his past career, and the baleful effects of intemperance were illustrated by his own experience. "I have," he said, "not only tasted but drank deep of the bitter dregs of intemperance. I do not see the man before me who has been brought so low by reason of the intoxicating cup as I have been. Through it I occupied a cell in the State Prison and wore the convict's garb of infamy. It not only sent me to the State Prison but it impoverished my wife and children. Through it I deprived my wife of a husband's proper treatment and my children of a father's love. Mine has been an unfortunate career. When but a young man I threw off all restraint and resolved, as too many young men do, that I would do just as I pleased. As long as I had money I was a good fellow. The rumseller welcomed me until my money was all gone; but when it was all gone I was nobody. Night after night have I walked the public streets, with the rain from heaven pouring down and drenching me through and through, and had not even a hole to crawl into. Even the dogs could get some place of shelter, but there was none for me. I had but one idol, the bottle, and but one object—to keep the bottle full. But blessed be the Great Jehovah, He sent the still small voice to whisper to my soul, and I became a reclaimed man. My wife was always a good Christian woman, but what sorrow and disgrace did I plunge her into! Now, thank God, she is happy, and I can go out into the world and clasp the hand of any honest man."

A NEW CONVERT.

The next speaker was a gentleman whose name was not given. He was above the ordinary class of "reformed drunkards" who testify at meetings of this character, for his personal appearance, address and language bespoke the gentleman of refinement. He said in substance that it was only four weeks ago that he found himself in this city alone, penniless and hopeless. He had been on one long, protracted spree. The money he brought with him was not only all gone, but every article of value he brought from home had been pawned to satisfy his craving for rum. For days he had been contemplating suicide, or rather a method of suicide, which would leave no trace of who he was behind. By accident he roamed into a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the night he thought would be his last on earth was the birthday of a glorious hope in Christ. He described the horrors of delirium, to which he freely admitted he had more than once been a victim, and told of pledges made by the dead bodies of his beloved children, pledges made only to be broken when the madness of thirst was upon him. For four weeks not a drop of liquor had passed his lips and he had not the slightest craving or desire for it. He concluded by making an earnest appeal to any who might be present and were addicted to drink not to lose a moment in making Christ their safeguard.

THE EVENING SERVICE.

The evening service was well attended, as it was understood that several of the prominent preachers of the city would be present. There will be services every evening during the coming week, except on Saturday, and at stated intervals yet to be agreed upon. Revs. George H. Hepworth, J. D. Herr, W. Lloyd and J. Bennett Anderson, of England, will preach.

THE AMERICAN FREE CHURCH.

REV. MR. M'CARTHY'S SERMON AT THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS—TEARS AND FLOWERS.

"There is no tear shed in this world by a suffering heart that is not bottled by the angels and looked upon by God with loving tenderness," said the Rev. Mr. McCarthy yesterday morning, as he peered over a diminutive flower garden upon his diminutive congregation in one of the schoolrooms of the University Building.

Notoriety in the pulpit usually draws a crowd, but in this instance such was not the case, for not more than fifty men and women were present. Upon a blackboard behind the desk was chalked the inscription, "God bless the American Free Church," a portion of which was negatived upon the back of the reverend gentleman's coat during the delivery of the sermon. His text was chosen from the Epistle to the Hebrews, iv., 15-16, relative to the trial of the High Priest. By way of an explanatory opening, he said that the Bible differed from all other books in that the reader had always ready access to the author when necessary to preserve an understanding. The sympathy of God for man was wondrous, and His voice to the soul in times of hardship was tender beyond measure. While in the flesh, struggling with the trials of life, we found ourselves, like Peter, sinking with our weight of sin, then came the cry of sympathy to the soul, and we were lifted once more upon the treacherous billows. Mr. McCarthy said that mere human sympathy was a great blessing, and whenever we reach that feeling in another we reach Christ. "Some people," said he, "confound pity and mercy. For my part, though I do not wish to be considered eccentric, I have ceased to ask God's mercy. It was given to me long ago, but I do need and earnestly pray for his pity."

DWELLING ON HIS TRIALS.

Mr. McCarthy then referred briefly, but with characteristic earnestness, to his personal afflictions, with which the public have lately been acquainted. "I cannot conclude this sermon," he remarked, "without saying how much the sympathy of my good people has sustained me, and how much their love and appreciation have strengthened my efforts in the struggle of the last ten days—I may say the last twelve months. Angels have been watching over my sorrow and through the persons of my friends have lent me aid. They supported me when with studied secrecy and covertness a trap was sprung upon me, and my character was submitted to a test which, had I known of its coming, would have broken me down. Fortunately, I was not allowed to anticipate the full extent of the attack and have been enabled to bear it."

During the delivery of the above few lines the reverend gentleman shed tears, which had the effect of producing more copious weeping among the female portion of the congregation. Every fair listener sought refuge behind a handkerchief and fan, and when the reference was made to his angelic guardians, sobs were distinctly audible from several parts of the little room. This impressive devotion was observable during the remainder of the delivery, and only the doxology could wipe away the final traces of grief.

"How merciful of my Heavenly Father," the preacher concluded, "thus to tender me in the midst of my great trials, His divine sympathy and aid! All these messages of love have strengthened my heart; and it is my highest pleasure to know that I can go to God and say, 'I am poor and have no means to show my gratitude; now, Father, be Thou the father of this debt, and I know that he will do it.'" At the conclusion of the services Mr. McCarthy's hand was warmly pressed by nearly every member of the congregation, and hopeful smiles beamed from all faces.

ANNIVERSARY OF AN OLD CHURCH.

Had it not been for the excessive heat there is little doubt that the Forsyth Methodist Episcopal Church would have been crowded to its utmost capacity yesterday morning upon the occasion of the eighty-eighth anniversary of its organization. As it was, the pretty little building was only partially filled. Rev. Nathan Hubbell, who has been pastor of the church since April 1, occupied the pulpit, and, before the services commenced, announced that Bishop Peck, who was advertised to be present, had not appeared, and he was at a loss to guess the reason of his absence. The Bishop had written to him on the 4th of May and promised to take part in the exercises and preach an anniversary sermon. Since then he had heard nothing more from him, and had flooded the West with postal cards and circulars, but without eliciting any response. At this juncture the door opened and in walked the Rev. Dr. Miley, President of Madison University, and a former pastor of the church, who was at once seized upon and compelled to deliver a sermon without previous preparation—"Methodist ministers being," as Mr. Hubbell said, "ready at all times to preach or to die."

Dr. Miley did his best under the circumstances, taking for his text the words of Paul, "For we are saved by hope," which the Doctor proposed to amend by substituting the word "sustained" for the word "saved." It is the element of hope, he said, that gives faith its practical power. It was the element of hope in the Roman character that made Rome the conqueror of the world; it is the lack of hope that has kept the Chinese nation behind all Europe for thousands of years. It was the mighty inspiration of hope that made the Revolution a success. Our forefathers did as much for their posterity as for themselves. When Gibbon, the great historian, looked forward to the end of his life, "sadness came upon him." He was a sceptic; he had no future in hope; that was the trouble.

After the sermon Mr. Hubbell produced a number of parchments and papers relating to the early history of the church. It was erected in 1790 in what was then an almost uninhabited portion of the city, and was the second Methodist church in the country, coming next to the old John Street Church. It originally stood on the opposite side of Forsyth, then called Second street, on land that had been confiscated when the tories left the city. At that time there were only 522 Methodists in the city, and since then there have been nearly three times that number in this church alone. The church was rebuilt on its present site in 1833, and has recently been made as good as new. It is handsomely frescoed and sufficiently large and comfortable. It labors at present under a debt of $60,000, and to meet some important expenses a collection of $100 was taken up after twelve o'clock. In the afternoon a love feast was held.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

Five hundred happy children arrayed in their brightest summer dresses and singing their favorite hymns is a sight to glad the eye and cheer the heart, and it is just such a spectacle that met the gaze of all who attended the semi-centennial anniversary of the Fourth Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon. The handsome stone building on Thirty-fourth street, near Broadway, was filled, despite the heat, and the occasion may well be remembered by the children who were present, and recalled, when they are men and women, at the centennial anniversary just fifty years hence. The children of the school, which numbers over six hundred members, occupied the seats in the central aisles, the remaining pews on the ground floor and the two capacious galleries of the church being filled with visiting friends. The scholars of the mission schools joined with the afternoon school in all the exercises. After singing the hymn "Rejoice and be glad" three or four babies were baptized by the pastor of the church, Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, by whom the various announcements were made and hymns read in stentorian tones that might have been heard by the deaf. Those who occupied seats far removed from the pulpit lost nothing of the services. After the baptism came a prayer by Mr. Kerr and the reading of Scriptural passages, with responses from the congregation. Then followed another hymn and the reading of a summary of the Sunday school's history by the Superintendent, Mr. Frederick Blume. The Sunday school was organized in 1827, in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, which at that time stood at the corner of Grand and Mercer streets, but was removed in 1853 to the corner of Grand and Crosby streets. Twelve years later and just twelve years ago the present costly structure on Thirty-fourth street, near Broadway, was first occupied, and now the school is larger than it ever was before. The membership has greatly increased, and the weekly attendance is fully double what it was in 1827. Mr. Blume concluded his report by reading a list of the various superintendents and teachers who had work in the Sunday school from the day of its commencement. Four of the ex-superintendents were present, and one of them, Mr. John Aitken, who had been connected with the school for forty years, addressed the children in a few well chosen words. His example was followed by Mr. James Mitchell, who was a teacher in the school twenty-five years ago and who recognized some of his colaborers of 1843 still at the head of their classes. Mr. Mitchell spoke at some length, addressing his remarks chiefly to the children. In his childhood, he said, hymns were not sung in the Sunday school, nothing but the Psalms being allowed. It would be well if that custom still prevailed, for he had never heard so much trash as was sung by the children at the Brooklyn Jubilee a fortnight since. The Sunday school, he incidentally remarked, was a good place for young men to choose wives. The next speaker was Mr. Ralph Wells. The exercises concluded with the benediction. Between the different addresses, &c., the Sunday school and congregation sang hymns.

HEBREW SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

EXERCISES AT THE FORTY-FOURTH STREET AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUES.

Our readers may not be aware that the institution of Sunday schools is in full vogue among our Hebrew fellow citizens. Every large congregation, whether worshipping in a temple or synagogue, has its school attached, in which the elements of the Jewish faith, history and the Hebrew language are taught. Such Sunday schools are attached to the following congregations, the rabbi of which performs the functions of superintendent, aided by a numerous Board of Education:—The temples Bethel, Emanuel and Ahawath Chesed; the synagogues Gates of Prayer, in Forty-fourth street; the Sons of Jesurun, in Thirty-fourth street, and the Portuguese congregation, which occupies the Harvard Rooms and is the largest of the downtown synagogues. Those schools assemble every Sunday morning for instruction, and generally on several evenings in the week.

GATES OF PRAYER.

Yesterday the annual closing exercises of two of the above were held—that of the Gates of Prayer and of the Portuguese. The programme at the former consisted of reports of progress and studies made in the respective classes during the year by the teachers, hymns, recitations and dialogues, interspersed with pleasing duets. One little Hebrew maiden, by name Rachel Levi, about the age of nine, sang Claribel's well known song "Early Morn" with exquisite taste. She possesses a flexible and sweet voice, rare in one so young, and elicited the heartiest applause. The pieces were naturally all of a religious nature. Some of the greatest truths of life were prettily pronounced by infant lips. The great feature of the entertainment at this synagogue was the debate, which is quite a novelty on these occasions. Some score of young ladies and gentlemen of maturer years earnestly argued upon some of the vital points whereon Christianity and Judaism clash. It was quite interesting to note how these young minds had grappled with them. Dr. Mendes took occasion to inform the audience that the ideas were strictly original with the children, he only having dressed them in fitting language. The novelty was evidently pleasing to the audience, for they listened to it with the utmost attention. The proceedings were on several occasions interrupted by presentations, among others one to Mr. Morrison, chairman of the School Committee, who received a pair of candelabra from the lady teachers and superintendent, and Dr. Mendes, who was made the recipient of a diamond ring and a set of Smith's Encyclopedia of the Bible.

After Mr. S. M. Isaacs, the retired rabbi of the congregation, had made a few laudatory remarks, the main business of the gathering, the distribution of the prizes to the successful contestants was proceeded with. The principal recipients of prizes were Rachel Levi, Philip Poznanski, the Holtzmans (brother and sister), Bessie Schrieber, George Benjamin, Florence Davis and about thirty others of lesser note.

PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE.

Contemporaneously with these exercises, the Portuguese congregation had their festival in the neighboring Harvard rooms. The programme was much of the same nature. The principal of the school is Dr. J. J. Lyons, who yesterday celebrated the forty-fifth anniversary of his entrance into the ministry. Short addresses were delivered by Dr. H. Gomez, H. P. Mendes and the principal. The speakers suggested that the Board of Education of the city should be petitioned to allow Hebrew children to quit the public schools at two o'clock P. M. in order to attend the Hebrew religious schools.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

From the full attendance at Science Hall yesterday afternoon it was evident that the sweltering weather was not allowed to interrupt the progress of the war the American Temperance Union is waging against King Alcohol. The hall was nearly or quite full and the heat must have ranged high up among the nineties. Walter Logan, the President of the Union, occupied the chair. After the usual reading of the Scriptures and prayer and singing of temperance songs and hymns from Moody and Sankey's collection Dr. J. R. Taber, of Brooklyn, was introduced as the principal orator of the occasion. The Doctor went over pretty much of the field used by way of illustrating the evils of intemperance. He showed how men and women had fallen, how homes had been invaded and desolated by the curse of liquor. He presented several cases of more or less horror. He urged them all to work perseveringly in the cause of temperance. Any work, great or small, however so little, might do good. Anything that they did would merit and receive God's praise. He opposed the license law. He was opposed to legislating on the liquor traffic, unless it could be legislated out of existence altogether. He showed the inconsistency of the liquor law, wherein it allowed men to sell liquor and punished them for so doing. He would have the law and the rum traffic abolished forever.

FREE TRADE IN SHIPS.

WHAT AN AMERICAN SHIPOWNER SAYS—HOW FOREIGN SHIPS IN WAR TIME MIGHT CARRY OUR FLAG IF THE SHIPPING LAWS ARE CHANGED—HOW AMERICANS MAY OWN FOREIGN BUILT SHIPS—THE REAL REMEDIES NEEDED.

The question of free trade in ships is exciting a good deal of attention in America at present, in view of the opportunities to which a general state of war in Europe may give rise, and a HERALD reporter was despatched to the representatives of various New York shipping firms to learn their opinions. Mr. Frederick C. Schmidt, a large owner of shipping, gave the writer his impressions on this subject, as follows:—

"I think the popular cry of 'Free trade in free ships' a fallacy. Half the people who are seeking a panacea for existing evils in free trade do not know what it means or do not know what they are talking about. My own impression is, there is a fund raised by British capitalists in order to operate in Washington to repeal what is known as the Navigation laws. This would give Americans the privilege of putting foreign built ships under American registries or enrolments. As the law now stands there is no debarring an American citizen from owning a foreign built vessel, but he is restricted, in the most positive way, in regard to the trade in which he is to be employed. For example, such a vessel can be used in commerce between Great Britain and the East Indies or Brazil, or, in fact, to any portion of the world except to the United States. They are not granted a registry or enrolment, but entitled to fly American ensigns, and carry with them a documentary certificate from the customs that the vessel is owned by American citizens and entitled to all protection as a regular registered craft. Here Mr. Schmidt turned to to the customs regulations, printed by the Treasury Department, and pointed out the act under which this can be done. It is found in chapter 3, page 50, articles 93, 94 and 95, and have not before been published, save by the government:—

ARTICLE 93.—Foreign built vessels purchased and wholly owned by citizens of the United States, whether purchased of belligerents or neutrals during a war to which the United States are not a party, or in peace of foreign owners, are entitled to the protection of the authorities and the flag of the United States, as the property of American citizens, although no register, enrolment, license or other marine document prescribed by the laws of the United States can be lawfully issued to such vessels.

ART. 94.—To enable, however, the owners of such a vessel so circumstanced to protect their rights, if molested or questioned, the Collector of the customs, though forbidden by law to grant any marine document or certificate of ownership, may lawfully make record of the bill of sale in his office, authenticate its validity in form and substance, and deliver to the owner a certificate to that effect, certifying also that the owner is a citizen of the United States. These facts thus authenticated, if the transfer was in good faith, entitle the vessel to protection as the lawful property of a citizen of the United States, and the authentication of the bill of sale and of citizenship will be prima facie evidence of such good faith.

ART. 95.—In all cases, therefore, where the evidence of the purchase of a foreign vessel by a citizen of the United States, with proof of citizenship and of the *bona fide* character of the purchase, shall be furnished to a collector of the customs, he will, if the proof be satisfactory, and purchase deemed in good faith, record the bill of sale in his office and deliver to the party the original, with a certificate indorsed thereon in the following form:—

FORM NO. 29.

I, ——, Collector of the customs for the port of ——, in the State of ——, in the United States of America, do hereby certify that the within bill of sale, bearing date of ——, of the —— (here follows description of vessel), sold and transferred by —— to ——, is in form and substance valid and effective in law, and has been duly recorded in my office, and that the said (meaning the owners) are citizens of the United States.

Witness my hand and seal, &c.

THE EFFECT OF THE LAW.

Upon being questioned in regard to these provisions the shipowner named told the HERALD reporter that he considered the idea that the repeal of the Navigation act would benefit American commerce was absurd, for the simple reason that for $50 foreigners can procure all the American owners they may want during a war. This is done by selling the vessels to an American citizen for a merely nominal sum, so as to enable the latter to take oath at the Custom House that he is the owner. He gets his papers and the vessel becomes American.

"But is the real owner not in danger of being swindled?"

"No. The owners generally select their man; besides, when the ship goes to sea she is manned by an officer of the owner's choice and a crew selected by him."

"This seems, however, to be a risky business."

"When it is considered so the owners have another remedy. They take from the nominal owners powers of attorney, and on the mortgage they can take possession almost any time."

"Can we build ships here as cheaply as in England or on the Clyde in case our business should revive?"

"Certainly. As regards wooden ships they can be built more cheaply than at any other period within forty years, and if Congress will let the people alone they will work out their own salvation. A general European war would merely permit the American flag to be used as a cover, and after that the vessels would be returned to their original owners under foreign flags, leaving us bare of tonnage and our competent seamen and navigators out of employment. I can see no way to make a compromise in which Americans would be benefited and, therefore, I consider the cry of free trade in free ships as unwise and foolish. I have often been asked the question why we cannot man and run ships as profitably as the English. I answer:—

"*First*—We pay our seamen higher wages; we feed them well.

"*Second*—Our capitalists look for a larger return for their investments than foreigners. Where they are content with from three to six per cent Americans want fifteen or twenty.

"*Third*—The defects in our marine laws. A mortgage on a ship should be a first lien, always excepting seamen's wages or a bottomry bond, as at the present moment it is almost impossible to borrow money on vessels, because capitalists find so many uncertainties in regard to the collection of their loans. As the law now stands a vessel cannot be held for supplies furnished her in a home port, although she can be held in a foreign port. Also, the rights of minority owners should be recognized. Suppose a ship is owned by two parties, one possesses a five-eighth and the other a three-eighth interest. An accounting is demanded by the owner of the smaller share and is refused by the larger shareholder. The vessel is seized and the larger owner, in order to release her, simply enters into a bond to retain the property in good condition until final adjudication is obtained. This injustice has been practised so often and the large holders have proved their ability to fight off smaller owners by simply insuring their interests that the rights of the minority are trampled upon with impunity.

"According to the English practice ships should also be permitted to take out a certain amount of supplies out of bond, free of duty, the amount to be circumscribed according to tonnage and length of voyage. The repeal of the tonnage duties also would be another step toward commercial prosperity.

SALES IN FOREIGN PORTS.

"The acts of consuls who fulfil certain laws without common sense might also be modified with advantage. For instance, the Secretary of the Treasury, according to regulations, exacts three months' extra pay for any seaman discharged from American vessels in case of a sale of said vessel being made in foreign ports. Now, orders frequently come from the West Indies, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Spanish main for small steam vessels and tugs, and a large trade has been built up by supplying this demand. Suppose a contract is made to deliver a vessel at one of the above ports, the owner makes his calculation, ships a crew, gives them high wages for taking the vessel out, and agrees to pay their passage home. When the transfer of the vessel is made before the American Consul the latter exacts three months' wages for every man, although I have known some cases where the men declined to receive the money and specially protested against it. To these men the consuls return the explanation that the sums were for hospital funds, societies for the benefit of shipwrecked and disabled seamen, and so forth, although it is shrewdly suspected that the consular office is solely benefited by these enforced sums."

A STRIKE POSTPONED.

The engineers and firemen on the Pennsylvania Railroad are anxiously awaiting the result of the conference to be held at Philadelphia to-day between the committees from different parts of the road and the committee of the Grand Lodge of the United States. The latter committee, after hearing the representatives from the different branches on the proposed reduction of ten per cent from the present wages, will be prepared to submit propositions to the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad on Wednesday or Thursday. Meanwhile the engineers are enjoined to preserve order and remain at their posts till the decree of the Grand Council be promulgated.

THE MORMON DISGRACE.

"BLOOD-ATONING" JOURNALISTS.

[From the Providence Journal.]

The statement that an attempt has been made to assassinate its correspondent in Utah is in all probability true. The correspondent has been severe in his strictures upon Brigham Young and other Mormon leaders, and more than hinted his belief in their complicity in the Mountain Meadows massacre. This would be enough to excite the bitterest indignation among the fanatical Mormons, and there are plenty there who would feel it a righteous deed to slay him, even if the Prophet had not given a hint or command. He would not be the first newspaper man whose life had been put in jeopardy by his too severe utterances concerning the evils of Mormonism, and, if we are not mistaken, an editor of the first Gentile paper in Salt Lake City was actually assassinated by the Danites. Assassination has been common enough as a weapon of the Church for it to revive again in the present state of exasperation existing among the Mormons, and some fanatic might have thought to anticipate the wishes of the Prophet or to avenge the insults to his Church on his own account by executing "the blood atonement." Brigham Young himself is probably too astute to authorize or even to wish any such thing done, knowing the sensation and indignation that would be created. It was only when Utah was completely isolated from the world and those who disappeared could leave no token of their fate to people outside that the assassination of apostates and dangerous Gentiles could be made available. Now the Mormon Kingdom is linked to the rest of the world by telegraph and railroad, and is dependent upon good behavior for existence. The removal of no one individual by murder would pay for the indignation that would be excited in the United States and the ill repute that would be brought on the colony. Brigham Young is probably in no way personally responsible for this attack upon the HERALD correspondent, but it is none the less the direct result of his teachings and the legitimate continuation of his original policy.

BRIGHAM'S MADNESS.

[From the Buffalo Courier.]

If Brigham Young desires to protract his reign as despot of Utah he will do well to restrain his cut-throat retainers from doing harm to a NEW YORK HERALD's special correspondent.

JUSTICE NOT ASLEEP.

[From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.]

The NEW YORK HERALD has been waging relentless warfare on the Mormons, and much to their discomfiture and wrath. The telegraph reports that they have attempted to shoot and stab Mr. Stillson, the HERALD's correspondent. Go right on, Mr. Young, and you will get your deserts. Justice is not asleep. She will certainly overtake you and your lecherous legions.

ZION TO BECOME TERRIBLE AND THE NATIONS TO TREMBLE.

[Orson Pratt in the Salt Lake Tabernacle, May 13.]

By and by, when this people shall have sanctified themselves before the Lord and organized according to the laws and commandments of God, having been taught by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, and by His servants that minister in their midst, carrying out the counsels and teachings they receive, they will become like unto one body, as it is written in the parable contained in the Book of Mormon, that the Lord will prune the vineyard, or take some of the branches away and graft them into another branch, &c.; He will make a change of the branches; He will prune the trees and dig about them, that the roots and the tops thereof may be kept equal. Understand that the roots and the tops thereof shall be made equal, so that the tops and branches may not overcome the roots by taking strength unto themselves. Why? That the tree may bring forth that fruit which is the most precious unto the Lord.

Therefore he is gathering us here that we may become like unto one body, being sanctified, and become, as another revelation says, "as fair as the sun, as clear as the moon, that the banners of my people may be terrible unto all the nations of the earth." Why terrible? Because of the power of the Lord, which will be in the midst of His people; because of the manifestations of Heaven unto His people; because the nations will hear that God is indeed in the midst of Zion. They will hear all those things, and the wicked will fear and tremble. They will fear because of their iniquity; fear and tremble, because of their wickedness; fear and tremble because they have supported all manner of wickedness and corruption, division and strife, and abominations of every kind in their midst. Therefore fearfulness will seize upon them, and they will know of a surety that the Lord God is in the midst of the people of Zion; that His power is there, that His spirit is there, and that He manifests himself there in great glory. Amen.

THE OLD STYLE OF MORMON TACTICS.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

The old style of Mormon tactics were followed in the attempted assassination of Mr. Stillson, of the NEW YORK HERALD. Mr. Stillson has made a faithful presentation of the situation in Utah, and that has involved the telling of many unpleasant things about Brigham Young and his people. Thus he has been a thorn in the side of the Mormon Church, and now they have attempted to put him out of the way. The cowardly assault upon him is the logical result of the incendiary harangues against the HERALD and its representatives to which the Tabernacle has echoed for weeks. We cannot believe, however, that, like many crimes in the past, the assassination was attempted under the orders of the head of the Church; Young knows that the day for that sort of thing has passed. But it is another evidence of the temper of the masses in Utah. Only give those people rope enough and they will hang themselves.

ITS SINS CRY TO HEAVEN.

[From the Newark Journal.]

If Mormonism bears such fruit as a legitimate outcome of its teachings the sooner it is put down the better. Its sins cry to Heaven, and call aloud for the interposition of lawful authority to end them and the whole Mormon institution.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

[From the Scranton Times.]

The worst news from Utah is that the federal Governor of Utah is in sympathy with the criminal and refuses to do his duty in the matter of arrest. One of them now in the same office in New Mexico is reported to have joined the Mormon Church before it was transferred from Utah and declared to be working against right and justice in the interest of the Prophet in his new field. The popular verdict is that no such persons should hold office under the federal government.

NOT SURPRISING.

[From the North American.]

The correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD telegraphs, under date of May 31, that two attempts had been made at Salt Lake to assassinate him—once with a bullet and again with a knife, the last being in broad daylight and in his own room. As Mr. Stillson has been exposing the villanies of polygamy as it exists in Utah he has drawn upon himself the hatred of the Mormon leaders, and as they never hesitate to use the pistol or the dagger through their agents it is not surprising that efforts have been made to effectually silence his tongue and pen. He has done a good work thus far in bringing before the public the iniquities prevailing among the followers of Joseph Smith and his successors. Mormonism is a hideous blot on the fame and name of the United States, and he who holds it up to view and points out the abhorrent nature of the thing deserves the gratitude of our Christian people. This subject of polygamy ought never to be allowed to pass out of sight. It should be agitated, and there should be such a general awakening among our people to the vileness and revolting immorality of the system as to compel our representatives in Congress to enact laws for its extermination, root and branch, from the land in which it is a curse and a blight.

SILVER RESUMPTION.

[From the Cincinnati Times.]

The NEW YORK HERALD comes to the front with a suggestion concerning Secretary Sherman's policy which is entitled to consideration, in that it presents a means of harmonizing his move toward contraction, his uneasiness at being charged with contraction, yet his refusal to deny the intent of contraction. We rather like this—it is a pleasant idea, and very likely to be the correct one; and it has in it the elements of success, too, if Secretary Sherman is only wise

[CONTINUED ON NINTH PAGE.]

SILVER RESUMPTION.

[CONTINUED FROM EIGHTH PAGE.

enough to ask for the right kind of legislation. If he asks, in this way, for the remonetization and recoinage of the silver dollar, with which to help resumption, he will get it; but if he persists in attempting to resume in gold alone, leaving silver demonetized, or a legal tender only for a limited sum, Congress will smash his slate with an irrepressible indignation and the country will sustain it. No bull-dozing will force Congress to help resumption in gold alone. "Coin" payments are what our President advocated in his inaugural address, and coin payments, with the option of gold or silver, are what this country is determined to have.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Review of the Week—The Stock Market Active, with Lower Prices.

THE GOLD AND MONEY MARKETS.

The Course of Investment Securities—Mining Intelligence.

WALL STREET, }
SUNDAY, June 3, 1877. }

Sensations of some sort are as necessary to the stock market as is coal to an engine. To keep speculation going they are absolutely necessary, and, although those of a startling nature are not as readily met with as is a dun or a due bill, those of the feeble sort, in the absence of the others, are gratefully accepted and made to do duty to the extent of their capacity. The sensations of the past week were of the latter description and existed in surmises as to what would be the results of the coal sales and of the "fast train" altercation. The advertisement of 220,000 tons of coal to be sold by auction upon Tuesday last had created considerable uncertainty in the minds of board operators; for, while lower prices for the product were apprehended, it was still possible that efforts might be made to sustain the rates and, with them, the market price for shares. The steadiness of the stocks rathered fostered this idea; but if any such really existed it turned out to be a delusion and a snare when it was found that the auction prices were from 40 to 50 cents per ton less than those obtained at the previous sales. A free selling movement in the stocks was the result, which broke prices 2 to 3 per cent and left the speculation inactive and steady for the rest of the week. Having disposed of sensation number one, popular interest was directed to sensation number two. This, as has been stated, rested in the imminent danger of a new railroad war. Mr. Tom Scott and his Western railroad allies favored fast trains and popular prices; Mr. Vanderbilt believed in slow trains, cheap and probably nasty, and intimated an intention of backing up his faith by a reduction in passenger rates should the rival lines stick to their ridiculous idea of rapid transit. It accordingly happened that the week was spent in a game of bluff between the contestants, in which stock speculators took a hand, losing or winning as the shares rose or fell under the contradictory reports which conjectured the probable success of the chief players. The first stage of the game came to an end yesterday in the carrying out of Mr. Vanderbilt's threat and the cutting down of rates over his road from $23 to $15 from Chicago to New York. As this decision was deemed particularly important as suggesting the probability of further and more serious complications, the market took alarm and for a time great eagerness was shown to get rid of long stocks. The decline thus started broke down the trunk lines nearly 4 per cent, and by implication affected the less important ones, Illinois Central suffering to the extent of 9½ points and Chicago and Alton 7 points. There was no rally to speak of and quotations at the close were the lowest of the day and the week. Western Union, which had held firmly day after day, took a sudden lurch yesterday, thereby upsetting its market value to the extent of 2⅜ per cent. There was no apparent reason for this sudden depression, though it was helped on by a fresh howl on the part of the bears as to its diminished receipts and the belief that the sellers of the railroads were sellers of this property also. Gold speculators during the week were treated to a drooping market and a quotation that receded from 106⅝ to 105⅝. The Eastern question does not appear to be so "full of fight" as was expected, and rumors of a possible peace reach us from Europe. These and the government gold sale of $1,000,000, with the prospect of more of the same kind to come, were instrumental in lowering the premium as noted.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

The following table represents the opening, highest and lowest sales, regular way, of the principal stocks during the past week, together with the number of shares dealt in:—

	No. Shares.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.
Chicago and Northwestern	5,450	22	22	20⅝
Chicago and Northw'n pf.	20,800	49⅛	49⅛	46⅞
C., R. I. and Pacific	60,108	94	94⅛	91⅞
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	1,500	100⅛	100⅛	99
Col., Chicago and Ind. Cen.	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	230	84½	84½	84½
Chicago and Alton	7,923	82½	82½	75⅞
Del., Lack and Western	205,965	42¼	42¼	38⅞
Delaware and Hudson	18,432	38½	38⅞	35⅞
American Express	585	46⅝	47¼	46
Erie	3,600	6⅛	6⅛	6
Harlem	130	141½	141½	141½
Han. and St. Joseph	900	12	12	11½
Illinois Central	22,380	57⅝	57⅝	48
Lake Shore	225,779	50	50⅛	46⅞
Michigan Central	38,450	41⅜	41⅜	38⅞
Morris and Essex	21,320	68⅝	69	66
Mil. and St. Paul	4,550	19	19⅛	18
Mil. and St. Paul pfd	38,400	49⅛	49⅛	48¼
N. Y. Central	88,937	92	92	88⅜
N. J. Central	2,357	7	7⅛	6⅞
Ohio and Miss	2,000	5⅛	5⅛	4¾
Pacific Mail	47,960	21⅞	22⅛	19¾
Pitts. and Ft. Wayne	485	96	96	92½
Quicksilver	100	14¾	14¾	14¾
St. Louis and Iron M'tn	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
St. Louis, K. City & N.	100	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞
St. Louis, K. City & N. pfd.	400	27½	27½	27
Toledo, Wab. and West	2,905	2⅞	2⅞	2
Union Pacific	302	69	69	68½
Western Union Telegraph	61,275	63⅛	63⅛	60⅝
Gold		106⅝	106⅝	105⅝

Total for the week.......877,888

THE MONEY MARKET.

The large supply of money still continues in the market and rates range from 1½ a 2½ per cent for good collaterals. Bill brokers furnish the following as the latest quotations for commercial paper:—

CURRENCY PAPER.

	Sixty Days.	Four Months.
Double named—		
First class	3½ a 4	3½ a 4
Good	4 a 4½	4½ a 5
Single named—		
First class	4 a 4½	4 a 5
Good	5 a 6	6 a 7
Not so well known	7 a 8	8 a 9

GOLD PAPER.

	Sixty Days.	Four Months.
Double named—		
Prime	4 a 4½	4 a 5
Single named—		
Good	4½ a 5	5 a 5½

Foreign exchange continues firm, and there was no change during the week, the following being the closing rates:—

	Sixty Days.	Three Days.
Prime bankers' sterling bills on London	4.87 a 4.88	4.89½ a 4.90½
Good bankers' and prime commercial	4.86½ a 4.87½	4.89 a 4.90
Good commercial	4.85½ a 4.86	4.88 a 4.88½
Documentary com'l	4.85 a 4.85½	4.87½ a 4.88
Paris (francs)	5.15⅝ a 5.14⅜	5.13⅛ a 5.11⅞
Antwerp (francs)	5.15⅝ a 5.14⅜	5.13⅛ a 5.11⅞
Swiss (francs)	5.15⅝ a 5.14⅜	5.13⅛ a 5.11⅞
Amsterdam (guilders)	40⅛ a 40¼	40¼ a 40¾
Hamburg (reichmarks)	94⅝ a 95⅛	95⅜ a 96
Frankfort (reichmarks)	94⅝ a 95⅛	95⅜ a 96
Bremen (reichmarks)	94⅝ a 95⅛	95⅜ a 96
Berlin (reichmarks)	94⅝ a 95⅛	95⅜ a 96

The bank statement shows an increase of $1,312,850 in the surplus reserve, making the amount now held by the banks above legal requirements, $19,873,800. The changes are an increase of $2,329,300 in legal tenders and of $74,700 in circulation, and a decrease of $2,752,100 in loans, $1,504,200 in specie and $1,951,000 in deposits.

THE GOLD MARKET.

The gold market shows a decline of 1⅛ per cent, the fall being due to the foreign markets and to the sale of $1,000,000 by the Secretary of the Treasury. The following shows the fluctuations during the week:—

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Monday	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
Tuesday	106⅝	106⅝	106⅛	106¼
Wednesday	Holiday.			
Thursday	106⅛	106⅛	106	106⅛
Friday	106⅛	106⅛	105⅞	105⅞
Saturday	105⅞	106	105⅝	105⅝

COIN AND BULLION.

The following were the latest quotations for coin and bullion:—

American trade dollars	94	a	96
American silver (half and quarter dollars)	93	a	93¾
Amer. silver (dimes and half dimes)	93	a	93¾
Mexican dollars, old style	95½	a	95¾
Mexican dollars, new style	95¼	a	95¾
English silver	$4 80	a	$4 86
Five francs	90	a	93
Thalers	69	a	71
English sovereigns	4 87	a	4 92
Twenty francs	3 88	a	3 90
Spanish doubloons	15 70	a	16 15
Mexican doubloons	15 55	a	15 65
Silver bars (999 fine)	1 17	a	1 18
Fine gold bars	par	a	¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds have been in good demand and a sharp decline was noticeable during the last few days. This decline is said to be owing to the decline in gold and to the undecided conduct of the Treasury. The closing prices in London for the last three weeks and the range since January 1 are as follows:—

	May 18.	May 25.	June 1.
U. S. 6's, 5-20's, 1867	109	109	109¾
U. S. 5's, 10-40's	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜
New 5's	106⅞	106⅞	107⅛
New 4½ per cents	x102⅛	102⅛	103⅛

—Range Since Jan. 1, 1877.—	Highest.	Lowest.
U. S. 6's, 5-20's, 1867	Feb. 6, 110⅝	April 17, 107⅛
U. S. 5's, 10-40's	Feb. 6, 110⅜	April 17, 107⅜
New 5's	April 10, 108⅜	April 25, 105⅞
New 4½ per cents	May 15, 103⅜	May 16, x102⅜

There has been no change worthy of mention in State and railroad bonds, and the closing prices for three weeks past and the range since January 1, 1877, have been as follows:—

	May 18.	May 25.	June 1.
States.			
Tennessee sixes, old	*43⅝	*44	*44
Tennessee sixes, new	*43⅝	*44	*44
North Carolina sixes, old	*21	*20¾	20½
Virginia sixes, consol	*81⅜	*82½	*82½
Va. sixes, consol, second series	*40	*41½	*42½
Missouri sixes, long bonds	*106⅝	108⅛	*108
District of Columbia 3.65s, 1924	*74⅝	74⅜	75
Railroads.			
Central of N. J. first consol	55⅜	60⅜	58
Central Pacific firsts, gold	*109⅝	110⅜	110
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7's	*110⅝	—	*110⅜
Chi. & Northwest'n coupon, gold	91⅛	*91⅜	x87⅛
Chi., M. & St. P. con. s. f. 7's	86⅜	87⅝	86⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pacific firsts, 7's	109⅛	110	*110⅞
Erie firsts, sevens, extended	*110	*111	*111
Lake S. & M. S. seconds, c. cp	*100⅝	*100	*92⅛
Michigan Central, consol, sevens	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
Morris and Essex, first mortgage	*114⅛	—	—
N. Y. C. and Hudson first coup	*119⅛	121	*120⅜
Ohio and Miss., cons. sinking f'd	90⅜	*91	*90⅜
Pitts., Ft. Wayne and Chi. firsts	—	*120	—
St. Louis and Iron Mt. first m	*98	98	97⅝
Union Pacific firsts, sixes, gold	106⅛	107⅜	107⅛
Union Pacific sinking fund	*94⅜	*96	96⅛

*This is the price bid; no sale was made at the Board.

—Range Since Jan. 1, 1877.—	Highest.	Lowest.
States.		
Tennessee sixes, old	Jan. 11, 45	Feb. 28, 42¼
Tennessee sixes, new	Mch. 20, 44½	Feb. 28, 42
North Carolina sixes, old	Jan. 6, 22½	Mch. 7, 18⅜
Virginia sixes, consol	Apr. 2, 82½	Apr. 2, 82½
Virginia sixes, consol, second series	Apr. 11, 45	Jan. 16, 38
Missouri 6's, long bonds	May 28, 108⅜	Jan. 23, 104
District of Columbia 3.65's, 1924	*June 1, 75	Jan. 2, 71
Railroads.		
Cent. of N. J. first con	Jan. 5, 85	Mch. 5, 50
Cent. Pac. 1st sixes, gold	May 23, 110⅜	Mch. 5, 105⅜
Ch. Bur. & Q. c. sevens	May 19, 110⅜	Mch. 16, 106
Chi. & N. W., cp., gold	Jan. 2, 93⅝	Apr. 11, 80⅜
Chi. M. & St. P. cons. s. f. sevens	May 21, 87½	Jan. 26, 78
Chi., R. I. & Pacific firsts, sevens	May 28, 110⅛	Feb. 28, 106
Erie firsts, sevens, extended	Apr. 19 114⅜	Jan. 15, 109
Lake S. & M. S. seconds, cons. cp	May 10, 102	Apr. 4, 97
M. Cen., consols, sevens	Mch. 12, 104⅛	May 2, 100
M. & E., first mortgage	Feb. 5, 117⅛	Feb. 19, 113
N. Y. C. & H. first coup	May 24, 121	Mch. 5, 114
Ohio and Miss. cons. sinking fund	May 22, 92	Jan. 4, 81½
Pittsb., Ft. Wayne and Chi. firsts	Feb. 7, 121	Jan. 9, 117
St. L. & Iron Mt. first m	Jan. 3, 102⅛	Mch. 22, 92⅛
Union Pacific firsts, sixes, gold	May 22, 107⅝	Jan. 9, 103
Union Pacific sinking fd	Feb. 6, 98⅝	Mch. 31, 92⅛

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The foreign commerce of the port last week was as follows:—General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $6,340,376; produce exports, $4,827,590, and specie exports, $463,000.

The total imports of merchandise at this port since January 1, this year, were $141,976,701, against $137,172,705 for the corresponding period in 1876, and $158,841,895 in 1875; the total exports of produce were $108,988,310, against $101,910,291 in 1876, and $99,570,396 in 1875; the total exports of specie were $463,000, against $24,927,151 in 1876 and $35,879,087 in 1875.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

The following are extracts from the last report of the Moose Mining Company, which was called in the Mining Board during the past week:—Total amount ore mined during past twelve months, 2,043 tons; average price per ton, $110 85; value in cash and silver ore on hand, $56,000; value of ore in sight and by measurement, estimated by engineer, about $200,000. This product was the laborer's force of 65 men, present capacity of mine demands increased force, and orders are given to put on 150 men and upward. Hence the product of the mine will be more than doubled this year. The company have resolved to pay 12 per cent per annum on their capital in quarterly dividends, leaving a margin for extra dividends to be paid from time to time. The company own 21 mines, with 16 United States patents, with over 100 acres of mineral surface. Already 10 tunnels have been driven, the extreme veins more than half a mile apart, and in each and every case rich deposits of mineral have been found. The company have bought a diamond drill to assist in prospecting. The increased force of men will turn out 50 tons per day. For 10 tons to their smelting works balance is sold for cash to the Wyandotte smelting works of Michigan. First second and third of ore 350 ounces, 150 ounces, 100 ounces to the ton, sold at its assay less about $30 per ton for transportation and smelting. This mine is the largest and most productive in all Colorado.

J. W. Seligman & Co., have received from the Ontario silver mine of Utah silver bullion amounting in value to $112,458 16 gold. This is the proceeds of the work from May 1 to May 26.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, June 2, 1877.

Cotton quiet; middling, 10⅝c.; low middling, 10⅛c.; good ordinary, 9⅛c. Net receipts, 44 bales. Sales, 148. Stock, 25,607.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2, 1877.

Cotton strong; middling, 10⅝c.; low middling, 10¼c.; good ordinary, 9⅝c. Net receipts, 554 bales; gross, 656. Sales, 4,000. Stock, 131,300.

MOBILE, June 2, 1877.

Cotton strong; middling, 10⅛c.; low middling, 10c.; good ordinary, 9⅝c. Net receipts, 1 bale. Sales, 1,500. Stock, 19,607.

SAVANNAH, June 2, 1877.

Cotton firm; middling, 10⅝c.; low middling, 10⅛c.; good ordinary, 9⅜c. Net receipts, 152 bales. Exports coastwise, 734. Stock, 4,899.

CHARLESTON, June 2, 1877.

Cotton firm; middling, 10⅜c.; low middling, 10⅜c.; good ordinary, 9⅝c. Net receipts, 142 bales. Exports coastwise, 900. Sales, 200. Stock, 5,480.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 2, 1877.

Spirits of turpentine firm at 29c. Rosin firm; strained, $1 40. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1 25; yellow dip, $2 10; virgin, $2 30. Tar firm at $1 60.

OSWEGO, June 2, 1877.

Flour shows a partial advance of 25c.; sales 700 bbls. at $8 75 a $9 50 for No. 1 spring, $9 a $9 75 for amber winter, $9 25 a $10 for white do., $9 50 a $10 25 for double extra. Wheat steady for spring and higher for white; No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1 85; No. 2 do., $1 75; No. 1 white Michigan, $2. Corn unchanged. Corn meal—$26 for bolted, $25 for unbolted, per ton. Millfeed unchanged. Canal freights—Wheat, 4½c.; corn and rye, 4c., to New York; lumber, $1 70 to Troy, $2 20 to New York. Lake receipts—Lumber, 233,000 feet. Canal shipments—Lumber, 126,000 feet. Flour shipped by rail, 800 bbls.

BUFFALO, June 2, 1877.

Local markets dull and quiet. The demand for all kinds of grain is light and prices are nominally unchanged. Flour quiet. Wheat almost nominal. The only sales were to millers to supply immediate wants. Corn dull; nominally quotable at 50c. for No. 2 Western, held at 50½c. Other articles unchanged. Sales—Flour, 400 bbls.; wheat, 3 cars No. 1 white at $1 90 a $2; corn, 5 cars samples at 50c.; 2 cars do. at 47c. a 49c.; 3 cars No. 2 at 52c.; 30,000 bushels kiln-dried at 49c.; oats, 15,000 do. Western at 49c. Receipts by lake—Corn, 133,506 bushels; wheat, 63,000 do. Receipts by railroads—Flour, 2,700 bbls.; wheat, 11,900 bushels; corn, 18,400 do.; oats, 8,400 do.; rye, 1,600 do. Shipments by canal to tidewater—Corn, 16,100 bushels; wheat, 8,000 do.; do. to intermediate points—Corn, 8,000 bushels; do. by railroads—Flour, 2,100 bbls.; wheat, 71,900 bushels; corn, 73,400 do.; oats, 8,400 do.; rye, 1,600 do. Railroad and canal freights unchanged.

TOLEDO, June 2, 1877.

Flour quiet. Wheat easy; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 90; amber Michigan, spot, $1 78; No. 2 do., $1 63; No. 2 red winter, spot and June, $1 70; July, $1 55; rejected Lake Shore red, $1 40. Corn steady; high mixed, spot, 51½c.; No. 2, spot and June, 50c.; July, 52c.; August, 54½c.; No. 2 white, 52c.; rejected, 47½c.; damaged 40c. Oats quiet; No 2 held at 42c.; Michigan, 43c.; rejected, 37c. Receipts—Wheat, 3,200 bushels; corn, 23,000 do.; oats, 1,400 do. Shipments—Wheat, 11,000 bushels; corn, 33,000 do.

CINCINNATI, June 2, 1877.

Flour quiet but steady. Wheat dull, unchanged. Corn inactive. Oats dull at 43c. a 45c. Rye quiet at 80c. Barley dull, nominal. Pork held at $14 50. Lard in good demand; prime steam held at $9 30. Bulk meats quiet but firm; held at 5c.; $7 10 and 7⅞c. for shoulders, clear ribs and clear sides. Bacon firm at 5¾c., $7 85 and 8¼c. a 8½c. for shoulders, clear ribs and clear sides. Whiskey heavy at $1 06. Butter quiet, unchanged. Live hogs quiet but steady; common $4 25 a $4 75; fair to good light, $4 80 a $5 10; packing, $4 85 a $5 10; butchers', $5 15 a $5 20; receipts 1,440, shipments, 725. The stock of flour here yesterday was 15,805 against 29,159 last year.

CHICAGO, June 2, 1877.

Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 spring, $1 51½, cash; $1 52¾ a $1 53, July; $1 34, August. Corn in good demand at 44⅞c., cash; 46½c., July; 48½c. a 48¾c., August. Oats steady and firm at 37⅝c., cash; 37¾c., July. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley steady, unchanged. Pork dull at $13 50, cash; $13 45 a $13 47½, July; $13 62½ a $13 65, August; $13 30 a $13 32½, June. Lard dull and weak at $9 22½, cash; $9 30 a $9 32½, July; $9 40 a $9 42½, August. Bulkmeats easier at 5c., 7c and 7⅛c. for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides, all boxed, cash. Whiskey, $1 07. Receipts—2,600 bbls. flour, 13,000 bushels wheat, 226,000 do. corn, 49,000 do. oats, 1,600 do. rye, 4,500 do. barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. flour, 58,000 bushels wheat, 101,600 do. corn, 24,000 do. oats, 1,400 do. barley.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 3, 1877.

Print cloths closed quiet; holders firm, at 4⅛c. for standard and extra 64x64. Sales for the week aggregated 38,300 pieces.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, June 2, 1877.

Sugar—Sales were curtailed because of the exorbitant rates demanded for suitable lots; prices have gradually further advanced; clayed sugar, Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch standard, 11½ a 12½ reals per arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch standard, 13½ a 14½ reals; molasses sugar, Nos. 7 to 10, at 11 a 11½ reals; Muscovado sugar, inferior to fair, 11¼ a 11½ reals; do., fair to good, 11¾ a 12 reals; centrifugal sugar, Nos. 11 to 13, in boxes, 13½ a 14 reals; do., in hhds., 14 a 14½ reals; stock in warehouse in Havana and Matanzas, 283,000 boxes and 66,000 hhds.; receipts of the week—18,500 boxes and 12,600 hhds.; exports during the week—9,000 boxes and 8,000 hhds., including 7,600 boxes, and 8,000 hhds. to the United States. Molasses scarce and nominal. Bacon, $34 a $35 per cwt. Butter, $68 a $75 per quintal for superior American. Flour, $35 a $38 per bbl. for American. Jerked beef, $5 62½ per arrobe. Hams, $47 a $50 per quintal for American sugar cured. Lard, in kegs, $35 25 a $35 50 per quintal; do. in tins, $41 a $42. Potatoes, $9 50 a $10 per bbl. Wax—Yellow, $17 a $17 50 per arrobe; do. white, $23 a $26. Coal oil, in tins, 9¾ a 10 reals per gallon. White navy beans, 38 a 40 reals per arrobe. Corn, 12 a 12½ reals per arrobe. Hoops, long shaved, $35 a $40 per M. Freights—Steady inquiry and steady rates; tonnage is growing scarce, but rates are unchanged. Tobacco—Most all receipts from the country are contracted for and the terms are kept private, but supposed to be very high; several manufacturers were obliged to buy fillers of former crops at $52 a $55, gold, per quintal. Spanish gold 226 a 226½. Exchanges firm—On the United States, 60 days, currency, ¼ discount to ¼ premium; short sight do., ¼ a ¾ premium; 60 days, gold, 5¾ a 6 premium; short sight do., 6½ a 7 premium. On London, 17¾ a 18 premium. On Paris, 4¾ a 5 premium.

FINANCIAL.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE AND Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages; same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies.
J. J. HABRICH & CO., 119 Broadway.

A.—W. F. HUBBELL & CO., BANKERS AND Brokers, 46 Broad st.—First class privileges negotiated; makers guaranteed. Buy and carry stocks on margin of two to ten per cent. Correspondence solicited. Explanatory circular sent postage free.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., BANKERS AND brokers, 12 Wall st., dealers in first class Puts and Calls, buy and carry Stocks as long as desired on margin of three to five per cent. Send for explanatory Circular and Weekly Reporter, free.

A.—SPECULATIONS, $10 AND UPWARD, CONDUCTed by us; puts and calls on active stocks are paying large profits. Call or write for our explanatory pamphlet, free.
JOHN HICKLING & CO., 72 Broadway New York.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF TRUST MONEY TO LOAN—6 and 7 per cent interest; sums to suit.
E. C. STERLING, 152 Broadway.

ASTOR, BEEKMAN, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, SNUG Harbor and Trinity Leasehold Mortgages wanted.
JOHN B. MURRAY, 35 Broadway.

AT NEW EXCHANGE, 25 WILLIAM ST.—STOCKS bought and sold in small lots; commissions, ⅛; margins 1 per cent.
HOMAN & CO.

AT LOWEST RATES—ESTATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON improved city Property; $200,000 at 6 per cent. 38 Broadway, room 10.

BROOKLYN RINK FOR ROLLER SKATING.—A small interest for sale. Apply ROLLINS, Brooklyn Rink; expenses thirty per cent.

CAPITAL WANTED—TO BUILD SMALL HOUSES (4 rooms and cellar), on 82 lots, 300 feet from Brooklyn city line and less than two miles from seven ferries to New York and 1½ miles from five ferries; valuable water front; accessible by four railroads; 12 minutes to ferry; houses to cost $500; sold or rented before ready; 100 per cent. Address SECURITY, box 165 Herald office.

ESTATE WILL LOAN $250,000, CITY PROPERTY, SIX per cent; will loan on leasehold. Address EXECUTOR, Station D.

I ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE; New York city Property; City Railroad Stocks and Bonds bought and sold.
H. L. GRANT, 145 Broadway

OFFICE OF
HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM,
Commission Stock Brokers.
No. 36 BROAD ST., NEW YORK, May 16, 1877.
Wanted—
Proxies on Michigan Central Railroad stock, to be used at the next annual election.
We will pay for same one-half of one per cent.
HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM.

THE MERRIMAC SILVER MINING COMPANY,
of Newburyport, Mass.
Office 87 Milk st., Boston (room 32).
BOSTON, May 31, 1877.
The regular monthly dividend of one per cent has been this day declared, and will be payable on June 9, 1877, at the office of the company, No. 87 Milk st., Boston, Mass., to all stockholders of record June 5.
H. C. ADAMS,
Treasurer.

$245.000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 per cent., divided in sums to suit.
H. W. SHIPMAN, 137 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS WITH A SMALL CASH CAPITAL OF $25 TO $100. TO DEPOSIT AS SECURITY FOR GOODS TAKEN, TO BE RETURNED IF NOT SOLD; YOU CAN SECURE SOME CITY AGENCY FOR OUR HOUSE. THE SALE OF RAND'S NEW YORK BUSINESS DIRECTORY AND OUR OTHER PUBLICATIONS, THE INCOME FROM WHICH WILL NET YOU FROM $5 TO $25 PER DAY. WALTER HEUGH & CO., PUBLISHERS, 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

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A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE AT A sacrifice, or will exchange for Merchandise. Address SACRIFICE, Herald Uptown office.

WANTED—A PARTNER FOR A SHOWCASE MANUfactory, Southwest; established 20 years; only a sober, honest and practical workman is wanted. Address or call personally on H. MUELLER, 452 8th av.

WANTED—A MAN, WITH SOME CAPITAL, TO manufacture or buy One-Half of a patent, which is an article that can be sold in every State in the United States, and is used every day by everybody.
No machinery required. An independent fortune can be obtained in a short time. Apply to J. R., 69 Walker st., third floor.

PARTNER WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN, WITH $10,000, in an established manufacturing business. R. FRANKLIN, Herald office.

$500 WILL BUY A REAL ESTATE OFFICE, FIXtures and Lease, on a leading street, above 14th st. Address J. H., box 124 Herald office.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Mr. John F. Henry, No. 8 College place, New York, Treasurer of the New York Soldiers' Home, acknowledges the following contributions from churches:—

Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn	$30 00
Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, New York	5 00
Presbyterian Church, Livonia Centre, N. Y.	16 25
Universalist Church, Hudson, N. Y.	8 31
Presbyterian Church, Castile, N. Y.	5 50
St Mary's Church, Cooperstown, N. Y.	5 00
Baptist Curch, Bath, N. Y.	8 00
Methodist Episcopal Church, North Granville	2 00
Baptist Church, Phelps Village	4 25
Methodist Episcopal Church, Waterville	7 50
Rev. A. J. Kenyon, First Methodist Episcopal Church, Clyde	15 00
Methodist Episcopal Church, Charlton	5 10
Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn	45 00
Methodist Episcopal Church, Garrettsville	3 50
Aurora Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Ithaca	9 50
Methodist Church, Hoosic Falls	15 50
Baptist Church, Auburn	12 00
St. Thomas' Church, Bath	35 00
Fleet Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn	11 00
Methodist Episcopal Church, Alton	4 25
Independent Liberal Church, New York city	84 15
First Baptist Church, Trenton, N. Y.	10 75
Berean Baptist Church, Morey	2 25
Centennial Baptist Church, Brooklyn	15 67
Baptist Church, Savana	2 50
Methodist Church, Anaca	15 00
Second Congregational Church, Worcester, N. Y.	6 00
Vail avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Troy	5 33
Methodist Episcopal Church, Bridgehampton	7 50
Baptist Church, Macedon	4 25
Methodist Episcopal Church, Slatersville	12 00
Baptish Church, Norwich, N. Y.	17 00
Baptist Church, Venice	5 82
Methodist Episcopal Church, Turin	6 17
First Universalist Church, Rome	5 00
Presbyterian Church, Huron	1 00

In addition to the above from churches the following is acknowledged:—

Edward D. White	$100 00
Oswald Ottendorfer	100 00
German Metternich Post 122	100 00
From Rome (Tamer's lecture in part)	350 00
C. T. Raynolds, New York	100 00
General Edward L. Molineaux, Brooklyn	100 00
T. B. Hidden	50 00

Frank Shepard telegraphs from Utica that they have raised $1,900.

Any church which was debarred from taking a collection on May 27 is most earnestly requested to take it at the first opportune moment. Very respectfully,

J. A. LEWIS, Secretary Board of Trustees.

THE "HOPPER-DOZER."

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.]

We hear glad news from the prairies. All through the locust infested region the people are arming themselves with the sheet iron and coal tar hopper-dozer and exterminating the enemy at the rate of thousands of acres per day. Now is the accepted time, and now is the day of salvation. While the 'hoppers are young and small and feeble they can be destroyed with half or a third of the labor which will be required ten days hence. There is no longer any question that if all the farmers will go to work with this cheap contrivance they can practically exterminate the whole generation of grasshoppers throughout the State.

THE MEXICAN BANDITTI.

[From the Norfolk Landmark.]

General Sheridan has a natural taste for exterminating "banditti," and we suggest that he should be assigned to the duty of hunting up those of our sister Republic who are so destitute of geographical information as to mistake our soil for their own.

THE NEW CAB COMPANY.

The total amount of stock subscribed for during last week was $185,000, of which Mr. Frank Kavanagh took $150,000 and residents of this city $35,000. This is a guarantee that the organization will be at once completed by the election of officers and the inauguration of the system, as but $150,000 is required to begin operations. In a few days a call will be issued for a meeting of the stockholders to elect a president, secretary, treasurer and board of directors. The books for the recording of subscriptions will be reopened at two P. M. to-day, at White, Morris & Co.'s, No. 18 Wall street.

CHEAP CABS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The subject of a cheap cab system of transit is one of great interest to thousands in this community, and the prospectus of the Manhattan Cab Company, as given in the HERALD of the 30th, has commanded a great deal of attention and a belief that the new organization will succeed and from the start prove a profitable investment. A cheap and comfortable conveyance, at will of occupant under specified regulations, is a want which has not hitherto been supplied, and while the proposed tariff of rates is higher than those of London or Paris, there is an immense relief from the extortionate charges of the present cab system. To any one accustomed to European cities, especially London or Paris, where vehicles to go at a fair rate of speed may be commanded at reasonable rates, the lack of this desideratum in "the most representative of goahead American cities" is felt and criticised by resident citizens and travellers from our own and foreign countries. When the organization is perfected I suppose a tariff of distances will accompany the rates for time and be as "conspicuously posted." In London every driver has a book of distances to any street in any part of the city and specified charge to same, which he is compelled to show at call of traveller. Any difference respecting charges is referred to a magistrate; besides at many and perhaps all stands there is a tariff of distances and charges to noted points. In respect to calling cabs. The servants of all public and private houses and policemen use a small whistle to summon them when not in sight or distant, blowing once for a hansom and twice for a four-wheeler. A cab once summoned is paid for (a shilling) whether used or not. The hansom, so seldom seen here, is universally preferred there, the transit being more rapid than by any other vehicle. Ladies use it as generally on their shopping excursions as gentlemen for their conveyance. The efforts of the HERALD in favor of cheaper transportation have been appreciated by its thousands of readers, and if the new organization succeeds it will owe much to the HERALD's constant advocacy of a system of CHEAP CABS.

GARBAGE IN THE SOUND.

The June Term of the Circuit Court and Oyer and Terminer for Queens county, Judge Pratt presiding, will commence to-day at the new Court House, Long Island City. The civil calendar is a heavy one, and will probably occupy several days. There is considerable work for the Grand Jury, including a consideration of the garbage dumping nuisance in the Sound, under the provision of the act which was signed by the Governor on the 17th of May, making such dumping a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $500 and imprisonment for one year for each offence for all persons engaged in the perpetration of the offence.

"YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR."

SELLING GOODS ON THE "GENERAL AVERAGE" PLAN.

People walking up and down Broadway have been attracted for some weeks past by what is seemingly a large jewelry establishment on the northwest corner of Broadway and Twentieth street, the premises formerly occupied by Park & Tilford as a grocery store. A number of boys are constantly distributing circulars setting forth the immense advantages to buyers of investing just $1 in this establishment as they might possibly get something of great value. The circular sets forth the fact that the business is conducted on the "general average" plan, a system of selling goods inaugurated in London, importers and manufacturers coming together and putting their surplus stock in one large wareroom called the "Centre."

Inside this store are a number of cases containing cutlery, fancy glassware, plated ware, jewelry, diamond rings, gold watches, &c. The manner of selling these goods, as described by the circular, is as follows:—Orders for the entire stock are placed in envelopes. The buyer passes his money to the cashier and receives an envelope for each dollar. In the envelopes are tickets which entitle the purchaser to any article in the case. Mr. Elias, the owner of the "Centre," has been visited frequently by Captain Williams, and that officer came to the conclusion that the whole thing was nothing more or less than an ingenious lottery scheme. He and several of his officers have watched the operation of the great enterprise for several days, and they aver that they never saw anybody get a ticket for a case containing any article over fifty cents in value. As for the gold watches and the diamond rings, they lay snugly in their original cases and have not been disturbed as yet. The Captain made application to Judge Wandell on Saturday for a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Elias for violation of the Lottery law, and it was granted. On this warrant Mr. Elias was arrested and arraigned yesterday at Jefferson Market Court, where he entered into quite a long discussion with the Justice as to the legitimacy of his business. He contended that it was nothing more than a sensational manner of selling goods, and that times were dull and business men had to go outside of the regular routine in order to dispose of their wares. The Justice, however, held to the point that it was a distribution by chance, and therefore came under the head of the Lottery law. Bail was fixed at $500; but Mr. Elias not having a bondsman ready he was allowed to go on his own recognizance until to-day.

KILLED WITH A CART RUNG.

A LIQUOR DEALER BEATEN TO DEATH BY A MAN HE HAD ORDERED FROM HIS PLACE.

In front of his liquor store, at No. 125 Suffolk street, Edward Harrington was found yesterday morning lying upon the sidewalk, with the blood streaming from a wound in his head. He was conscious at the time, though his skull was fractured, and from what he said the police learned that he had quarrelled with a couple of men on account of their refusing to pay for drinks taken at his bar, that he had ordered them out, and that one of them had seized a cart rung and struck him with it on the head. The names of his assailants he was ignorant of, but Captain Foley and Detective Kane discovered that the men were John Sparr, of No. 133 Stanton street, and Edward Otto, of No. 31 Suffolk street. In the course of the evening the police learned that the pair had gone to a house in Pitt street, and the officers at once proceeded there. Sparr and Otto were in the place, but as soon as Foley and Kane appeared they ran to the yard in the rear, scaled the fences and got into the street. They were discovered, however, and a lively chase began. Several shots were fired by the police during the pursuit, but Sparr and Otto could not be intimidated, and it was only when they had been chased through half the precinct that they were captured.

Otto, on being brought to the station house, admitted striking Harrington, and he was brought to Bellevue Hospital, where the wounded man was lying. The latter however was too low to identify his assailants, and Otto was locked up on a temporary charge of felonious assault. At three o'clock yesterday Harrington, who had gradually become weaker, breathed his last. The Coroner was notified, viewed the body and gave a permit for its removal. Harrington leaves a wife and two children.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.

During a quarrel which took place at an early hour yesterday morning between Andrew Barnhill and his wife, Mary, he caught her bodily in his arms and threw her out the window of their residence, No. 358 Hicks street, Brooklyn. The window from which she was thrown is on the first story, a distance of fifteen feet from the sidewalk. She struck on the flagging in a recumbent position, and was picked up by several of the tenants, who were seated on the stoop at the time of the occurrence. The couple, who have three children, are said to be in the habit of quarrelling, he being addicted to drink. He returned to his home late on Saturday night in an intoxicated condition, and immediately proceeded to beat his wife. The unfortunate woman resisted as long as she was able, but his superior strength enabled him to carry out his brutal instinct in the manner related. Mrs. Barnhill, who is thirty-five years of age, was taken to Long Island College Hospital in an ambulance, where her injuries were at first believed to be of a fatal character. Yesterday afternoon, however, the doctors stated that none of her bones were broken. One of her feet is partially paralyzed and she complains of a pain in her back. Barnhill, who is a native of Ireland, is thirty-eight years of age and a laborer by occupation. He was arrested by Detectives Roche and Mahoney, of the Third precinct, and was committed by Justice Ferry to the Raymond Street Jail to await the result of his wife's injuries.

"RUM" BURGLARS.

The liquor store of Daniel Whalen, on Pearl street, was forcibly entered on Saturday night, and several bottles of brandy carried away. The police succeeded in catching Michael Doherty, Andrew Hoonan and Jeremiah Hogan in close proximity to the place and under suspicious circumstances. The prisoners were held in $2,000 bail each at the Tombs Police Court yesterday.

A PRECIOUS TRIO.

The three men, James Evans, James Clark and Edward Murray, who, as stated in yesterday's HERALD, had been arrested for suspiciously prowling about town on Saturday night, and on whose persons were found a jimmy, nippers, four picklocks and a loaded revolver, were held in $1,000 each in the Fifty-seventh Street Court yesterday.

THE MOLLY MAGUIRES.

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS IN THE COURTS OF LUZERNE—HOW, EVEN IN PEACEFUL DISTRICTS, IT PROVES ITS COMPLICITY WITH MOLLY MAGUIREISM.

PITTSTON, Pa., June 1, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Like all other evil things "Molly Maguireism" dies hard. It is doomed to death, as are its sentenced leaders in Schuylkill and Carbon counties, but it will struggle to the last to hold control over the Ancient Order of Hibernians, whose purposes it has perverted and whose once honorable name it has trailed in the mire. The latest report from Schuylkill county tells of a conspiracy to accomplish the escape of the murderous leaders whose death warrant has been signed for the 21st. It is already known that attempts are being made to influence the State Board of Pardons to recommend that their punishment be commuted to imprisonment for life.

A suit shortly to be settled in our Luzerne county courts will serve to show how tenaciously and desperately they strive to maintain official and pecuniary supremacy over the Ancient Order of Hibernians. At the time that Archbishop Wood excommunicated the Order in his diocese because of its secret character and of its affiliation with "Molly Maguireism" the divisions of the Order in the diocese of Scranton professed to Bishop O'Hara a desire to put themselves under the rule of the Church, to hold no meetings to which their spiritual directors were not admitted and to perform no acts of which those directors did not approve. On these conditions the Order in Luzerne was tolerated and its members allowed to remain in the communion of the Church. In Pittston a new division, No. 2, was formed, whose membership was largely composed of our most respected Catholic citizens, who accepted with the Bishop the pledges of the Order as made in good faith, and entered it to do their utmost in redeeming it from its evil reputation. Finding themselves deceived in its true character, and unable to control it; seeing that it held private meetings unknown to its spiritual directors, in direct violation of its pledges to the Church; discovering that it held itself ready to use its funds to enable the "Mollies" of Carbon and Schuylkill to avoid their merited punishment; learning all these things they, as in duty bound, revealed the true character of the Order to the Bishop, and their revelations were corroborated by others from men who had been similarly lured into other divisions.

Late last autumn the county delegate, Peter Jennings, made a demand upon the divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Pittston for the sum of $600 to $700, refusing to answer inquiries as to the purpose for which the money was wanted. Division No. 2, in which $300 of the assessment was levied, laid the matter before the parish priest, Very Rev. John Finnen, who is also the Vicar General of the diocese. He, of course, prohibited the payment of the money. Jennings, finding the division determined not to pay the assessment, refused to give them the quarterly tokens or to acknowledge its members. They appealed to James Moran, the chief official of the Order in the State, and at his own request sent him money to bear his expenses in coming here from Pittsburg to investigate the matter. Moran came with Jennings during the last week in January, received the very serious charges against Jennings, drawn up and signed by the officers of Division No. 2, but did all in his power to shield him; prevented his being brought up for trial before the Board of County Directors; had him state, finally, that he had wanted the poll assessment for political purposes, but that he would waive that and restore the division to its place in the county organization. A few days later Jennings brought charges against the President of Division No. 2, a sample of these being that he had, while in the fulfilment of his duty as a police officer, arrested one Burke, a notorious rough, who was also a member of the Order, for committing a brutal assault and battery. As it was evident that the tribunal of directors called to consider these charges by Jennings was packed with the creatures of the latter, the President declined to appear before it, and was by it declared expelled from the Order. All these things, and others of a similar character, were meanwhile laid before Bishop O'Hara, and within a few days appeared his excommunication of the Order. On the 18th of February Division No. 2 voted to sustain its President. Then, after reading the Bishop's pastoral, it decided to withdraw from the Ancient Order of Hibernians by a vote of sixty-one to twenty-two, and to reorganize as a benevolent society, under the title of St. Patrick's Mutual Benevolent Society. The Treasurer, James McHale, was one of the sixty-one voting to withdraw, and the funds of the division, amounting to $550, were left in his hands. Later he joined himself to the twenty-two, who met subsequently and organized themselves again as Division No. 2. McHale turned over all the funds in his hands to these. As they have steadily refused all the compromises offered by the sixty-one—to divide *pro rata* or to place the entire sum in the hands of Father Finnen or of the Sisters for charitable purposes—the Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Mutual Benevolent Society has entered suit against McHale, and the case goes to the courts. There is no doubt that the evidence which will be adduced in this trial will bring many of the dark and infamous proceedings of the Order to light, and show how, in places where the members have not committed murder themselves, they have yet done their utmost to shield the guilty. The same testimony which has brought upon the Order the anathema of the Church will be laid before the world. The fate of "Molly Maguireism" is sealed and sure. It drags down with it what was originally an honorable Order, but finally became the tool of official villainy and sympathy with crime. Not only in Schuylkill and Carbon counties have the leaders been brought to a place where they must pay the penalty of their crimes, but the true character of those who, at a safe distance, have aided and abetted them will be shown in remorseless light where the reward of infamy awaits them. The revelations of the forthcoming trials will be awaited with deep and painful interest by many who have hoped that the Order here had avoided the taint of corruption. Its cumulative proof must convince them that their hope is vain.

D. S.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Lawrence.—First Monday motion calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until July 6, 1877.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Donohue.—Demurrers—Nos. 1 to 25 (inclusive). Law and Fact—Nos. 399, 405, 410, 416, 417, 442, 451, 456, 457, 458, 460, 462, 463, 465, 470, 471, 479, 480, 105, 164, 295, 184, 191, 328, 342, 125, 126, 48, 136, 256, 193, 225, 337, 391, 395, 434.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1.—No day calendar until next Thursday. Part 2—Held by Judge Potter.—Nos. 1536, 1558, 4358, 2220, 2268, 338, 2288, 2296, 2406, 1398, 2444, 1122, 1944, 4860, 2354, 4345, 2402, 2644, 2272, 2478, 2634. Part 3—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 37, 2352, 2775, 4363, 148, 2159, 1341½, 3349, 3065, 1182, 1026½, 4493, 413, 490, 433, 1710, 953, 1798, 4623, 4624, 1362½, 3221, 373, 2665, 2667, 4444.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until the third Monday of June.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Sanford.—Demurrers—Nos. 1 to 7 (inclusive). Issues of Fact—Nos. 8 to 78 (inclusive).

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Sedgwick.—Nos. 1014, 1093, 1096, 811, 1046, 388, 715, 1089, 927, 672, 666, 138, 1150½, 481, 930, 1291, 1214, 671, 1167, 754, 777, 766, 554½, 124, 916, 1128, 1129, 482, 633, 244, 1011, 1029, 1060, 1320, 475, 430, 732, 762, 586, 1119, 1341, 635, 709, 1343, 1331. Part 2—Held by Chief Justice Curtis.—Nos. 422, 1108, 1120, 1332, 568, 581, 270, 780½, 294, 513, 870, 552, 554, 780, 541, 360, 835, 1042, 542, 549, 920, 1139, 1140, 980, 1050, 1087, 1091, 1113, 900, 679, 905, 968, 996, 179, 807, 684, 248, 1094, 685, 929, 822, 217, 218. Part 3—Held by Judge Speir.—Nos. 685, 716, 717, 591, 999, 511, 869, 1232, 1048, 831, 952, 344, 1025, 175, 1069, 755, 782, 803, 846, 1081, 734, 1034, 1191, 228, 1185, 738, 1137, 1039, 1063, 804, 1075, 131, 794, 429, 340, 341, 1383, 1366, 334, 1095.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Judge Van Hoesen.—Nos. ½, 1 to 35, inclusive. Demurrers—Nos. 1 to 72, inclusive.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Robinson.—Nos. 237, 699, 1223, 727, 1592, 1635, 362, 1251, 381, 766, 477, 1945, 270, 1135, 627. Part 2—Held by Chief Justice C. P. Daly.—Nos. 143, 1311, 1129, 1068, 175, 1040, 587, 1769, 560, 954, 1679, 1089, 1127, 385, 229. Part 3—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 1054, 1078, 1115, 1120, 42, 1029, 389, 1766, 1267, 1268, 929, 1262, 1252, 1274, 1212, 924, 1077, 1264, 1221, 1178, 1140.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Alker.—Nos. 9559, 8394, 6106, 8875, 5413, 5987, 8869, 3806, 6047, 6262, 7099, 6178, 6126, 5246, 6259. Part 2—Held by Judge Sheridan.—Nos. 2334, 5526, 6272, 6336, 6418, 6449, 6450, 8600, 5189, 6970, 7734, 8754, 5714, 3548, 8732. Part 3—Held by Judge Sinnott.—Nos. 6310, 6255, 6429, 6439, 6442, 9574, 5302, 6286, 6289, 6299, 8112, 6204, 6325, 6326, 7075.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part 1—Held by Recorder Hackett.—The People vs. Samuel Broderick, robbery; Same vs. Nicholas Smith, burglary; Same vs. John Hennessey, burglary; Same vs. Frederick D. Davis, forgery; Same vs. James C. Wright, forgery; Same vs. Kaufman Nickelsburg, forgery; Same vs. Mary Cassidy, grand larceny; Same vs. Joseph W. Cotterell, grand larceny; Same vs. Sophia Breslin, grand larceny; Same vs. Frederick Levy, grand larceny; Same vs. Isaac Skinner, assault and battery. Part 2—Held by Judge Gildersleeve.—The People vs. Herman Bassemis, burglary; Same vs. Peter Cary, burglary; Sames vs. Morris Herman, grand larceny; Same vs. Mary Wendell, grand larceny; Same vs. Mary A. Lufkin, grand larceny; Same vs. Edward McNamara, grand larceny; Same vs. Mary Ann Allen, grand larceny; Same vs. Mary O'Brien, grand larceny; Same vs. Frank Kenny and Bernard Reed, grand larceny; Same vs. Frances Moran, assault; Same vs. Henry Howard, assault.

HOW TO CELEBRATE THE FOURTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

You may be assured that you have my warmest sympathies in your earnest endeavor to suppress the useless use of explosives on the Fourth of July. I think that other and wiser methods of manifesting patriotic zeal can be suggested which will do away with such as bring danger with their pleasures, the yearly repetition of columns of eyes blown out and fingers blown off, &c., after the national celebration of our independence (which leaves many dependent) is barbarous. And then as regards expense, I like to see consistency in all things. If we feel the hard times so keenly, why send so much money into smoke?

E. T. S.

MR. MURRAY'S MISSION.

The first services of the Metropolitan Mission, a new religious organization just started in Brooklyn by the friends of Rev. Jeremiah B. Murray, late pastor of the Fleet Street African Methodist Episcopal Church, were held yesterday at the Lyceum in Washington street. A majority of the members were formerly connected with the Fleet Street Church, and were the ones who so warmly supported Mr. Murray in his recent tribulations.

DREADFUL DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

VALLEJO, May 25, 1877.

Mrs. Annie Mallon, wife of James Mallon, both old residents of Benicia, came to a sudden and suspicious death last night. The particulars, as fully as can now be gathered, are these:—Mallon came to the house of one Clinton, steward of the government hospital, which is near the former's dwelling, at a quarter past twelve this morning, wanting him to get up and come and see his wife. Mallon told him when he had got home he found his wife lying on the bed motionless and speechless. Clinton went to the house and found the woman lying in a crouching posture on the bedroom floor in a semi-nude condition and dead. Her extremities were cold and her form rigid. The family consists of two children, both girls, one about ten and the other twelve years of age. The younger was lying asleep in her bed in the same room, and had not been disturbed during the night. The other was up and dressed. There was blood upon the body of the dead woman, and blood was also sprinkled upon the garments of the girl. The bed of the parents was disordered and the sheets were torn in pieces. The body was not examined to determine if it bore any marks of violence. Clinton took the older girl home with him. It is reported that her story is to him that her father came home and beat her mother until he killed her. Mallon is not under arrest.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON.—On June 2, very suddenly, JAMES ANDERSON.

Funeral to be held at his late residence, 206 Flatbush av., Brooklyn, on June 4, at three P. M. Relatives and friends are cordially invited to attend.

BLEES.—On Saturday, June 2, 1877, WILLIAM BLEES, second son of Richard and Margaret Blees, in the 17th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 80 Ross st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, June 5, at two o'clock P. M.

BERNBAUM.—On June 2, REBECCA BERNBAUM, a native of Furth, Bavaria, aged 77.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our beloved mother, from her late residence, 762 9th av., corner 51st st., on Monday, June 4, at one o'clock.

BYRNES.—On Sunday, June 3, after a severe illness, ANN E., the beloved daughter of James and Mary Byrnes.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brothers, Thomas F. and John J., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 30 West 13th st., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at half-past one o'clock P. M.

CLARKSON.—On Friday morning, June 1, 1877, in this city, CORNELIUS V. CLARKSON, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, at his late residence, No. 96 Park av., this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

DECKER.—At Tarrytown, on Sunday, June 3, WILLIAM J. DECKER, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at two o'clock, at his late residence. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 11:30 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

DEMPSEY.—At Greenpoint, Mrs. CATHARINE DEMPSEY, aged 52 years.

Funeral at three P. M., this day, from her late residence, 115 Union place; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

ELLET.—On Sunday, 3d inst., after a brief illness, ELIZABETH F., daughter of the late William N. Lummis, and widow of the late Professor William H. Ellet.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th st., on Tuesday morning, 5th inst., at nine o'clock.

GREACEN.—On Friday, June 1, THOMAS SAMUEL, second son of Robert Greacen, aged 26 years, 2 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 4th inst., at one o'clock, from No. 427 West 30th st.

HATCH.—Sunday evening, June 3, of heart disease, YETTI, beloved wife of Albert Hatch, aged 63 years and 6 months.

Funeral to take place Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of S. Sayles, 214 2d av., corner 13th st.

Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

HEATH.—On Saturday, the 2d inst., EDWIN HEATH, son of William H. and Sarah A. Heath, in the 21st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 344 Decatur st., near Reid av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 5, at three o'clock.

HEWETT.—On the 2d inst., at the St. Nicholas Hotel, this city, EDGAR A. HEWETT, aged 39 years, editor of the Insurance Chronicle, New York.

Funeral from the St. Nicholas Hotel, at half-past three P. M., to-day (Monday) to the New London boat; thence to New London, Conn.

The brethren of Astor Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 603, are requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Edgar A. Hewitt, at St. Nicholas Hotel, at half-past three P. M., this day.

WILLIAM H. BARBOUR, Master.

HOENICK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 3, SARAH JANE, wife of Edward P. Hoenick, in the 32d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 190 Franklin av., on Tuesday morning, June 5, at half-past seven o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Brookville, L. I., for interment.

HUNT.—On Saturday, June 2, HERBERT HUNT, aged 39 years.

The friends of the family, also the members of Ashland Lodge, No. 34, Knights of Pythias, and Empire City Lodge, No. 228, Knights of Honor, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Baptist Church, 29th st., near 9th av., this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

NOTICE.—The members of Ashland Lodge, No. 34, K. of P., are hereby summoned to attend a special meeting in uniform, without baldric, at their Castle Hall, on Monday, June 4, at twelve o'clock sharp, to pay the last respects to our late brother, Herbert Hunt. Members of sister lodges are invited to attend. By order

J. E. HEARTT, C. C.

J. N. HAMMOND, K. of R. S.

KERRIGAN.—On Saturday, June 2, MARY KERRIGAN, the beloved sister of William, James and the late John Kerrigan.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 420 West 36th st., on Tuesday, 5th inst., at one o'clock.

LAING.—At Patchogue, L. I., Saturday, June 2, WM. L. LAING, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral services on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at one o'clock P. M., at Anthon Memorial Church in West 48th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. No flowers.

LEETE.—On Sunday, June 3, WARD LEETE, aged 84 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, 36 West 46th st., on Monday evening, at eight o'clock. His remains will be taken to Guilford, Conn.

MADDEN.—On Sunday, June 3, ELLEN MADDEN, a native of Roscarberry, county Cork, Ireland, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Michael Madden, 174 Madison st., on Tuesday, June 5, at half-past one o'clock.

California papers please copy.

MILLER.—Suddenly, on Seventh Day, Sixth month Second, RICHARD MILLER, in the 72d year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend a meeting, at his late residence, No. 359 Quincey st., Brooklyn, on Second Day afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed, Third Day, on the Harlem Railroad train leaving New York at 10 A. M. to Amawalk, where the funeral will take place at one P. M.

McDONALD.—June 2, 1877, CHARLES McDONALD, in the 39th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Andrew and Patrick, and of his brothers-in-law, Patrick and Charles McIntyre and Patrick Costillow, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 518 West 46th st., on Monday, 4th, at one o'clock P. M., without further notice.

NIELSON.—On Sunday morning, after a short illness, GEORGE WILLIAM DAVID NIELSON, only son of Christian Nielson, aged 6 years and 3 days.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, June 5, from his parents' residence, 211 22d st., South Brooklyn, at three o'clock; thence to Greenwood Cemetery. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend; also members of Frier Manner Lodge, No. 52, O. T. H.; also Greenwood Lodge, No. 569, F. and A. M.; Herman's Sister Lodge, No. 1.

OGILBY.—At Camp Apache, Arizona, where he had been in command for the last three years, of pneumonia, Brevet Major F. DARLEY OGILBY, U. S. A., eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Frederick Ogilby.

PRIEST.—On Saturday, June 2, EDGAR R. PRIEST, aged 28, of consumption.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, 92 Johnson st., Brooklyn, Tuesday, 5th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

REA.—On Sunday, June 3, 1877, ANN, the beloved wife of John Rea, in the 48th year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from 66 North Moore st., to Calvary Cemetery, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at two P. M.

SCHLAMM.—Saturday, June 2, HENRIETTE, beloved wife of Louis Schlamm, and daughter of the late Simon Fishblatt, aged 32 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, June 4, at nine A. M., from her late residence, 300 West 33d st.

STILLWELL.—At Bay Ridge, L. I., on Sunday, June 3, THOMAS STILLWELL, aged 96 years.

Funeral services from his late residence, at Bay Ridge, on Tuesday, at three o'clock, P. M.

WOHLTMANN.—HERMAN G. WOHLTMANN, son of F. Wohltmann, expired at his residence, No. 151 Allen st.

The funeral will take place, on Monday, at two P. M., from the rooms of the Adelphi Pleasure Club, No. 151 Allen st. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

YOUNG.—At New Brighton, S. I., on Saturday, June 2, CAROLINE YOUNG, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, New Brighton, on Tuesday, June 5, at one o'clock. Boat leaves foot of Whitehall street at twelve M.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1877.

THE HAYES-GARFIELD LETTER—THE FACTS IN FACE OF THE OHIO STATESMAN'S DENIAL—A PIECE OF FINESSE ON THE PART OF THE BLAINE FACTION.

A great deal of commotion has been made recently about an unimportant letter written by President Hayes to General Garfield, at the latter's request, to serve as proof that he had yielded his claims to the vacant Ohio Senatorship last spring at the solicitation of the President, by which declination on the part of General Garfield the Senatorship, it will be remembered, fell to Stanley Matthews. The letter is only important at all by reason now of General Garfield's emphatic assertion that the version of it given recently in the papers is a forgery in every word and line, whereas it is well known here that this version is almost substantially the same as the original. There is a serious mistake in the date, which should be March 18 instead of May 18; otherwise it is nearly a copy. The facts about the letter are as follows:—

One Saturday night, in the second week after his inauguration, President Hayes, in the course of an interview with General Garfield at the White House, pressed him to yield his claims to the Ohio Senatorship in favor of Stanley Matthews, saying that he (General Garfield) would be of more value to the country and the administration on the floor of the House than in the Senate, and promising that if he would decline to be a candidate for the Senate he (the President) would use his influence in helping him to secure the Speakership. General Garfield, after some reflection, assented to the President's proposition, but next day, Sunday, asked that the President would write him a letter embodying his reasons for making the proposition. This the President did immediately, and the letter passed into the possession of General Garfield. A day or two later the latter had occasion to explain his withdrawal from the contest for the Senatorship, and he showed the letter, among others, to William E. Chandler, who took a shorthand copy of it, and to some Western correspondents, whom he wished to make a paragraph of it for the benefit of his Ohio constituents. No importance was attached to the letter at the time, as everybody knew that the President had asked General Garfield to yield to Stanley Matthews, but with the development of the President's Southern policy and the freezing out of the carpet baggers the Blaine faction read the letter over again and took a new meaning from the concluding sentence, in which the President assured General Garfield of his friendship or co-operation in his contest for the Speakership. This exercise of the Executive functions to sway the proceedings of a legislative body was pronounced high treason, such as would have impeached Andy Johnson in double quick time. Hence all the facts of the Stanley Matthews affair were disinterred a few weeks ago and paraded in the papers, much to the surprise of the public, who wondered why this chapter of ancient history was undergoing fresh narration. The reason was soon apparent. The subject once revived in the public mind, what purports to be the text of the President's letter has been within a few days given to the public, the material being supplied from the recollection of those who read the original and who had the help, doubtless, of some purely disinterested suggestions from Mr. Chandler's shorthand notes. The object was to weaken public confidence in the sincerity and independence of the President by having the impression go out that he had been so corrupt as to promise to use the powers of the Executive to control the organization of the House of Representatives contrary to the will of its implied political majority, all of which was to be accomplished by straining or perverting the sense of a natural and simple expression or promise of the President's interest in behalf of the recipient of the letter. But unluckily for this scheme of the soreheads, General Garfield knocked it in the head by his point blank statement to the Associated Press agent at Columbus pronouncing the letter published in the papers "a forgery in every word and line." Unfortunately, however, for General Garfield, there are too many persons in Washington who read the letter and who say that the published version is substantially the same as the original, and who wonder why he went so far as to denounce it as "a forgery in every word and line." The identity of the two letters has nothing whatever to do with the scheme which procured the recent publication of the letter. Another issue has arisen now between General Garfield and the Blaine faction and it remains to be seen how it will be settled. A little while ago General Butler rushed into print to deny that he had ever bought an acre of land in Colorado, but the records at Pueblo proved as damaging to the General's assertions as the letter of Wayne McVeagh. It is feared that another eminent republican statesman has protested too much and must explain himself.

FRAUDULENT PRACTICES IN A UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE—THE GUILTY PARTIES ARRESTED.

A number of important arrests have been made within a few days of attachés of the office of United States Marshal Douglas' office in North Carolina, who are charged with collusively preparing sham papers of service and collecting from the Treasury money for travelling and other fees never expended or incurred. The parties in arrest are the Deputy Marshal, the Chief Clerk and Chief Accountant. The Deputy Marshal was arrested in Washington to-night, where, it is only fair to say, he came to make an exposure of the frauds to the authorities. He admits having been concerned with the others, but repented and intended to make a clean breast of his guilt. The amount involved is many thousands of dollars, and it is feared that similar practices obtain in many other United States Marshals' offices throughout the country. It is said that a large proportion of the United States judicial expenses of North Carolina have been fraudulent.

COLONEL JACK WHARTON IN RESPONSE TO GENERAL BUTLER.

The redoubtable Colonel Jack Wharton arrived in Washington this morning, to (as his friends say) look after his interests connected with the United States Marshalship at New Orleans. He had not read Mr. Wayne McVeagh's letter before he got here, and was, therefore, greatly pleased to find himself so admirably, if indirectly, championed against the assault of General Butler. He says that so far from being concerned in any intrigue to secure the success of Governor Nicholls, he stood by Governor Packard to the last moment, and even escorted him to his carriage when, with the military withdrawn, there was nothing for him to do but to succumb as gracefully and peaceably as he could.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

THE PRESIDENT ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1877.

The President, in general conversation recently, has expressed his views on the subject of civil service reform in more earnest and emphatic terms than those contained in his late letter approving the report of the commission which examined the affairs of the New York Custom House, taking the broad ground that the collection of the revenues should be placed on a strictly business basis, without partisan control, either directly or remotely, and he evinces a determination to carry out this principle in all the collection districts, the larger ones being first subject to examination. On the same principle it is proposed to extend civil service reform to all the departments of the government.

MR. MURPHY IN PHILADELPHIA.

SUCCESSFUL LABORS OF THE GREAT APOSTLE OF TEMPERANCE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1877.

Francis Murphy addressed about 300 liquor dealers and their families this evening at the Tabernacle on Broad street. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity. Addresses were made by Mr. Murphy and George H. Stuart. A number of people signed the pledge at the conclusion of the meeting, the first to do so being a liquor dealer.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

There were seventeen temperance meetings held in this city yesterday. Over 5,000 people have signed the pledge since the commencement of Mr. Murphy's labors here, and it is estimated that 1,000,000 of people have signed the Murphy pledge since that gentleman began his work.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 3, 1877.

General Sherman, who arrived in this city yesterday afternoon in company with General Van Vliet, is the guest of Senator Cameron. The visit is entirely of a social nature. The military visitors will return to Washington to-morrow.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOARD FOR EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1877.

The Naval Board to examine officers for promotion or retirement, now in session at the Navy Department, have recently examined Lieutenant Commanders O. A. Batchelor, Silas W. Terry and Merrill Miller for promotion to the grade of commander, and Master John H. Moore for promotion to the grade of lieutenant. A number of officers of minor grades have recently been ordered to appear before the Board for examination.

Commander Thomas L. Swan has also been examined for retirement on account of physical disability, but his case is still under consideration.

NAVAL ORDNANCE.

BREECH-LOADING HOWITZERS FOR OUR NATIONAL VESSELS—AMERICAN INABILITY TO PRODUCE HEAVY GUNS—WHAT IS LACKING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1877.

Arrangements are now being made by the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department to convert ten 100-pound Parrott guns into breech-loaders at the Parrott foundry on the Hudson River, opposite West Point. They will be placed on some of our narrow beam vessels of the Alaska class.

BREECH-LOADING HOWITZERS.

The bureau is now having made at the Washington Yard a number of breech-loading boat howitzers of three-inch calibre, and will soon be able to supply nearly every vessel in commission with these howitzers. The Trenton, flagship of the European station, is the only one of our vessels now supplied with them, but it is proposed to place from one to three on each ship, according to its size.

HEAVY GUNS.

The bureau is unable to have any heavy guns made for want of an establishment in this country of sufficient capacity to produce steel tubes, which are essential to line all breech-loaders. The class of gun described is a twelve-inch rifle, weighing about forty tons, but there is no steel factory in the United States which can furnish a tube for even an eight-inch gun. Ordnance officers do not express the opinion that we cannot manufacture such tubes as are made abroad, but this can be done only when the industries of the country will enable capitalists to erect sufficient buildings, machinery, &c., for the work, or when the government shall be in a condition to give a large order for them, to justify the investment of such capital.

Some few eleven-inch muzzle-loading smooth bore guns have been converted into eight-inch rifles lined with wrought iron tubes, which answer for muzzle-loaders, but do not answer for breech-loaders. Muzzle-loading rifled ordnance is suitable for seacoast and harbor defences where there is abundance of room to work the gun, but on ship board breech-loaders are most desirable as less room is required to work them.

A TERRIBLE OUTRAGE.

FIENDISH ASSAULT OF RUFFIANS ON A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, June 3, 1877.

Information reached here to-night of a horrible outrage which occurred a few miles from Portage City, Wis. Mrs. Winslow, a very respectable lady, accompanied by her daughter, aged sixteen years, while on their way home last night were waylaid by three ruffians, who stopped and tied the team which was being driven by Miss Winslow, and inflicted a horrible outrage upon mother and daughter. After the fiendish deed had been committed they were horribly beaten by the ruffians and left in a condition that recovery seems almost impossible.

THE ELLENTON TRIALS.

DISAGREEMENT AND DISCHARGE OF THE JURY—SIX WHITES TO SIX BLACKS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 3, 1877.

Judge Waite last night summoned the jury in the Ellenton cases into court, and found on interrogating them that they could only agree upon a verdict in the case of one of the eleven persons charged with conspiracy. This was Abner W. Atkinson, a man over sixty years old, who was acquitted. The Judge then discharged the jury, and the ten remaining prisoners were released upon giving bonds for their appearance at the next term of the court. The counsel think it unlikely that these cases will ever again be tried. It is now known that the jury stood six to six on the question of a general acquittal, the six whites being for and the six blacks being against such a decision. The black jurymen, however, were willing to agree upon a verdict convicting two of the accused and acquitting all the rest; but to this the six whites would not consent.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

HALF OF THE BUSINESS PORTION OF A TOWN DESTROYED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 3, 1877.

A destructive fire broke out in the town of Union at noon to-day, in the store of W. R. Briggs. Under a high wind half of the best business portion of the town was swept away, including the stores of J. T. Hill & Co., J. U. Gibbs & Co., Dunn & Co., J. P. Jacobi, R. F. Briggs, W. C. Menaco, W. R. Davis and other buildings, besides the depot, the railway shops and several cars. The hotel was saved and no dwellings were injured. Loss about $100,000, insurance about $30,000. Cause of the fire unknown.

CAR SHEDS AND CARRIAGE SHOP BURNED.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 3, 1877.

A fire at Indiantown this morning destroyed two car sheds with their contents, Prince & Shaw's carriage shop and three dwelling houses. Other buildings were badly damaged. Total loss $30,000.

SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT DAMAGED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 3, 1877.

The building and stock of Raynor & Co.'s saddlery was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $10,000. Insured in local companies.

ATTACK ON A POLICEMAN.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 3, 1877.

About midnight last night a party of roughs assaulted Officer Train on his beat, overpowered and brutally beat him. Finally Train drew a revolver and fired several shots at his assailants, mortally wounding William Ryan, of Boston, who had just served out a sentence here. Other officers, who came to the rescue, were stoned by the mob, and a large crowd assembled about the station house, but nothing further than threatening was attempted.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 4—1 A. M.

Indications.

For New England, stationary or rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, winds mostly from the south and west, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

For the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States, generally rising barometer, south to west winds, stationary or slightly lower temperature, partly cloudy weather and occasional showers.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, nearly stationary or falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, southerly winds, and clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary or falling barometer, nearly stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather and rain areas, with winds variable, but mostly from the south and west.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, falling barometer, nearly stationary temperature, winds variable but mostly from the west and south, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region, slight changes in temperature or pressure, variable winds, mostly from the south and west, clear or partly cloudy weather and possibly occasional showers.

The Lower Missouri River will generally rise, and the Lower Mississippi fall at and below Memphis.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	64	71	3:30 P. M.	89	90
6 A. M.	64	70	6 P. M.	77	80
9 A. M.	71	78	9 P. M.	73	71
12 M.	80	85	12 P. M.	72	69

Average temperature yesterday 76¾

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 73¾

OBITUARY.

MRS. ELIZABETH F. ELLET.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fries Ellet, an authoress of considerable celebrity, whose works have met with much popular favor, died yesterday morning at her residence in this city. Mrs. Ellet, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Fries Lummis, was born at Sodus Point, on Lake Ontario. In early life she displayed considerable literary ability, and previous to 1835 published a volume of poems. In 1835 she issued "Scenes in the Life of Joanna, of Sicily." Five years later her "Character of Schiller" appeared. Among her other well known works are "Women of the Revolution," issued some twenty years ago; "Evenings at Woodlawn," "Family Pictures from the Bible," "Domestic History of the American Revolution," "Watching Spirits," "Pioneer Women of the West," "Novelties of the Musicians," "Summer Rambles in the West," "Women Outcasts in All Ages and Countries," &c. Her latest works were "Court Circles of the Republic," which gave a picture of Washington society under all the Presidents, in the preparation of which she was aided by Mr. R. E. Mack; and "Judas of Society." In addition to her letter press works, Mrs. Ellet contributed to various periodicals, and was for some time the editress of the *Housekeeper*. The deceased lady was the widow of the late Professor William H. Ellet, at one time of the faculty of Columbia College, in this city, and later a professor of Columbia College, Charleston, S. C. Mrs. Ellet was an elocutionist of much power, and occasionally appeared in public for charitable purposes. The funeral will take place from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth street, to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

SOPHIA FREDERIKA MATILDA, QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

A cable despatch from London announces the death of Sophia Frederika Matilda, Queen of Holland. The deceased Queen was the daughter of William I., King of Wurtemburg, and was born June 17, 1818.

DEATH OF A TRAMP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ST. JOHNSVILLE, N. Y., June 3, 1877.

This forenoon while a tramp was stoning a train on the Central Railroad near Amsterdam he was struck by a locomotive going in an opposite direction and was killed. His name and place of residence are not known.

MOHAMMEDAN SECRET SOCIETIES.

ISLAM PERMEATED WITH RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS—THE INFLUENCE THEY MAY EXERT ON THE WAR—THE BEKTASHY, ABDUL KADER EL BAGDADI, THE KHOWAN, ISSAWIYE AND DARKAWY.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, May, 18, 1877.]

Three or four years ago inquiries were made by the Foreign Office through the medium of the consuls and vice consuls on the subject of the religious and political revival then manifesting itself in Mohammedan countries. The answers received from various quarters were far from agreeing with one another in all respects, but amid the conflicting evidence collected one fact came out clearly and is to be found in several of the despatches just published in the Blue Book on Turkey. This is that the Mussulman nations are permeated by secret societies and their agents. "The ramifications of these societies," to quote the letter written by Mr. Wood from Tunis, "extend like a net over the whole of the Mohammedan world, in towns as well as villages, and they have redoubled their zeal in carrying out the sacred object of their mission—namely, the consolidation of Islam as against the infidels." In the latter term are, moreover, included not only Christians and Israelites, but also all Mussulman princes and potentates suspected, as the Khedive is suspected, of being favorable to Christian institutions. The most prominent of these religious orders, according to the same witness, are the Bektashy, Abdul Kader el Bagdadi, the Khowan (or Fraternity), Issawiye and Darkawy. Closely allied to them, and in many instances actually sprung from them, are the secret societies, properly so called, whose mission, being of a politico-religious character, is the more dangerous, seeing that the emissaries they employ are "inspired with the utmost blind religious fervor, which knows no fear, which disdains to calculate consequences, and which sustains them in the performance of the longest and most painful journeys."

Of all these sects the Bektashy is that which comprehends the greater number of the higher and better educated classes. Its members profess to be rationalists or free thinkers, and Mr. Wood thinks that it is in consequence comparatively harmless. But events have occurred in Constantinople since the report in question was written showing that a free thinker, or even a member of the liberal and progressive party, will not be averse, when opportunity offers, from trading upon the vulgar enthusiasm fostered by the sects for his own ends. However little the Bektashy hold to the old rigid dogmas of Islam, they know that their own power lies chiefly in making use of those more ignorant associations which profess narrower creeds. The Khowan sect has its principal headquarters in Yemen and at Mecca, and as it is at the latter town that the annual general meetings of all the societies are held its members are better known, and probably have a more widespread influence among their coreligionists than any other. The Abdul Kader el Bagdadi was originally a purely religious order, but has gradually changed its character, and now, though less active than some of the other societies, is political as well. The most zealous and bigoted, however, of all the orders is the Darkawy, whose principal seat is in Morocco. These are the Jesuits of Mohammedanism—indefatigable and uncompromising, hesitating at no device for the accomplishment of their object. It is their especial care to work in close proximity to the Christian or Jewish missionaries, so as to counteract the adverse influence of their teaching, and, although their affiliations and branches extend over the whole of Western Asia and Northern Africa, "their propaganda is exercised with greater fervor and fanaticism in those countries—such as India—where there is a considerable Christian element, or which have fallen under the dominion or influence of European Powers." Another society, which is not mentioned by Mr. Wood, is described in a letter from Crete, dated 1873. This is the Mevlévis, which, as well as the Bektashy, has been in full working activity in the island for some years past. It was originated by a dervish chief at Aidin, in Asia Minor, and has rapidly extended its organization throughout the Ottoman Empire, being encouraged everywhere, as it appears, by the approval of the Turkish government. Its object is philanthropic and religious—the propagation of Islamism and the education of the poorer classes in the tenets of the Koran. Its apostles hold weekly religious meetings for the purpose of catechizing their converts and disciples, and were when the consul wrote constructing a large "teket" at a short distance outside the town of Canea. Both the writers we have alluded to above point out that, although the secret societies have proceeded lately with greater caution, it must not be inferred that their fanaticism has abated, or that they have in any way relinquished their purpose, which is with them an object of fervent faith. On the contrary, circumstances have in modern times contributed largely to increase their power and extend their spheres of action. For instance, the introduction of steam navigation in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf has enabled their emissaries to meet at fixed and regular times at the sacred rendezvous of Mecca. Only a short time ago the enormous time spent in travelling overland in the character of pilgrims or dervishes made the task of meeting in conference a long and arduous enterprise. With the present regular and rapid communications between the chief centres of Mohammedanism it is comparatively easy for all the branch societies to meet together at any given time and place. Meetings are accordingly held at Mecca at the time of the pilgrimages. Reports of past progress are handed in, fresh measures are concerted for the future, and the emissaries return replenished with new zeal to announce the result of their embassy to their several constituents. In no case do the governments venture openly to oppose these societies. The usual plan is to watch them carefully, and for this purpose a whole staff of well selected and well paid Mussulman agents are kept up, to act as a sort of detective police, exercising a close surveillance over each society. In the meantime the leaders of the various sects are pushing upward into more influential circles and endeavoring to bring over into their ranks government employés of all ranks and degree. To take an example from Crete, it appears that the Bektashy have long had both the Mutessarif and the local tribunal of Retino entirely under their control, while the Mevlévis only a year after they had been organized in the island had attached to themselves a great many of the higher Mussulman officials. It is, of course, impossible to conjecture what will be the ultimate effect of these organizations, which are being so rapidly developed. But they already constitute a force with which the rulers of every Mohammedan people must reckon, and are well worthy of notice.

SHOT IN A SALOON.

Frank Fagin, a young man of rather disreputable antecedents, went into a saloon at No. 189 Eldridge street yesterday with a man named Gustavo Needyheim, of No. 109 Allen street, and Jessie Kane, of No. 208 First avenue. They drank a couple of times and Fagin, who paid for the drink, soon got into an altercation with the wife of the proprietor of the place. She ordered him out and a man named Frank Otis, of No. 117 East Fourth street, who was present, interfered and lead Fagin outside the store. Fagin returned to the window of the store and discharged a pistol at Otis. The bullet struck Otis in the abdomen, and Fagin and his companions hurried away. The officer on post, hearing the report of the pistol, hurried up and succeeded in arresting Needyheim. At the station house Needyheim informed Captain Foley that Fagin was an attaché of the disreputable house in Bleecker street known as the "Burnt Rag."

The captain in company with Detective Kane visited the place last night and brought Fagin to the station house. Otis was sent to the Chambers Street Hospital.

THE SAN FRANCISCO'S PASSENGERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3, 1877.

The Pacific Mail steamer Costa Rica arrived here to-day from Panama, via Acapulco and San Diego, bringing the passengers of the City of San Francisco.

SHIPPING NEWS

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JUNE AND JULY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination	Office.
Greece	June 6	London	69 Broadway
Abyssinia	June 6	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Ville de Paris	June 6	Havre	55 Broadway
W A Scholten	June 7	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
State of Georgia	June 7	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Suevia	June 7	Hamburg	61 Broadway
City of Chester	June 9	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Adriatic	June 9	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Elysia	June 9	London	7 Bowling Green
Victoria	June 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Weser	June 9	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Montana	June 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Scythia	June 13	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Labrador	June 13	Havre	55 Broadway
State of Penn'a	June 14	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Hammonia	June 14	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Britannic	June 16	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Egypt	June 16	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Bolivia	June 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Mosel	June 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Idaho	June 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Russia	June 20	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
France	June 20	Havre	55 Broadway
State of Nevada	June 21	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Maas	June 21	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Herder	June 21	Hamburg	61 Broadway
City of Richmond	June 23	Liverpool	15 Broadway
England	June 23	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Amerique	June 23	Havre	55 Broadway
Utopia	June 23	London	7 Bowling Green
Devonia	June 23	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Oder	June 23	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Algeria	June 27	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
State of Virginia	June 28	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Rhein	June 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Anchoria	June 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wieland	June 28	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Germanic	June 30	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Wyoming	July 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway
City of Berlin	July 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Wisconsin	July 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway

☞NOTICE TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS IN THE COASTING AND FOREIGN TRADE.—Captains or officers of vessels engaged in the coasting and foreign trade observing the displacement or removal of sea buoys are requested to communicate the fact to the HERALD, so that it may be brought publicly to the attention of the proper authorities. A letter addressed "To the editor of the HERALD, New York city," giving as accurately as possible the number and position of displaced buoys or the cause of their removal, will suffice in all cases observed along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the American Continent. When they are observed on the coast of European countries or in the Mediterranean it is requested that information be sent either by telegraph or letter to the London office of the NEW YORK HERALD, 46 Fleet street, London, or to the Paris office, 61 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris. Where the telegraph is used despatches may be addressed "Bennett, 46 Fleet street, London," or "Bennett, 61 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris." Where cases of displacement are observed in the waters of countries beyond the reach of the telegraph, as in Asia or Africa, captains may communicate with us upon reaching the first convenient port. This information will be cabled free of charge to the HERALD and published.

☞NOTICE TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS ENTERING THE PORT OF NEW YORK AT NIGHT.—The NEW YORK HERALD has adopted a distinguishing Coston night signal for use on board the HERALD steam yacht, showing while burning the colors red, green, red, changing from one to the other in succession, and can be seen several miles distant. Captains of vessels, upon seeing this signal, will oblige us by preparing any marine news they may have for the Ship News Department of the HERALD.

☞Persons desirous of communicating with vessels arriving at New York can do so by addressing to such vessels care of HERALD news yacht, Pier No 1 East River, New York. Letters received from all parts of the world and promptly delivered. Duplicates are required.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	4 29	Gov. Island.....eve	2 16
Sun sets	7 27	Sandy Hook.....eve	1 31
Moon rises....morn	12 29	Hell Gate.....eve	4 01

HERALD YACHT WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

JUNE 3, 1877.

At	Hour.	Bar. Inch.	Ther. Deg.	Wind.	State of Weather.
Staten Island	Noon	29.90	88	S*	Hazy
Lwr Quarant'e	4 PM	29.90	86	S†	Cloudy
Highlands	8 PM	29.90	68	WSW†	Raining
Narrows	12 PM	29.90	68	SW†	Partly cloudy

*Gentle. †Moderate.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 3, 1877.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamer City of Chester (Br), Tibbits, Liverpool May 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse and passengers to J G Dale. May 28, 810 miles W of Fastnet, Italian bark PWIL, bound W; 30th, lat 45, lon 43 37, a Red Star steamer, bound E; June 3, 160 miles E of Sandy Hook, exchanged night signals with steamer City of Berlin (Br), hence for Liverpool.

Steamer Adriatic (Br), Perry, Liverpool May 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse and passengers to R J Cortis. June 1, lat 42, lon 59, passed a Guion steamer, bound E; same day, lat 41 30, lon 60, a Cunard steamer, bound E; 2d, lat 40 40, lon 68, fishing schr Edward D Albro, fishing.

Steamer Geo W Clyde, Tribou, Charleston May 31, with mdse and passengers to Jas W Quintard & Co.

Steamer Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamer Hatteras, Mallett, Norfolk, with mdse to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamer Agnes, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse to Bogert & Morgan.

Ship Kate Prince, Hamilton, Norfolk 3 days, in ballast to order.

Bark Belvidere (of Windsor, NS), Doyle, Liverpool 37 days, with mdse to Snow & Burgess. Had variable weather.

Bark Gna (Nor), Andersen, Hamburg 40 days, with empty barrels to C Tobias & Co. May 3, lat 26 04, lon 48 30, passed a British ship, 12 days from Liverpool, for Quebec, showing signal SJGD.

Bark Alliance (Nor), Halversen, Rotterdam 55 days, in ballast, to order. May 15, lat 40 15, lon 50 20, passed a British bark steering E, showing signal HSJK.

Bark Ascenzione (Ital), Siano, Licata via Naples 115 days, with sulphur to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 2; had strong NW winds; sprung rudder head.

Bark Gen Faidherbe (Fr), Piaud, Porto Cabello 20 days, with coffee to Dallett, Boulton & Co; vessel to master.

Bark Antelope, Simpson, St Croix 13 days, with sugar and molasses to Roche Bros & Co.

Bark Ormus (of Eastport), Shackford, Havana 15 days, with molasses to order; vessel to Brett, Son & Co. May 31, lat 36 46, lon 73 17, spoke bark C O Whitmore, from Iloilo for Boston.

Brig Kosmopolit (Ger), Bunge, Rio Janeiro 71 days, with coffee to Winter, DeVisser & Co; vessel to C Tobias & Co.

Brig Homely (of Jersey, E), Merritt, Rio Janeiro March 19, with coffee to Gossler & Co; vessel to G F Bulley.

Brig Bonita (of Harbor Grace, NF), Dunn, Pernambuco 30 days, with sugar to Gossler & Co; vessel to R P Currie.

Brig Ida (of Halifax, NS), Siteman, Arecibo, PR, 16 days, with sugar to C H Bissell; vessel to master.

Brig W D Andrews, Wilson, St Marc, Hayti, 15 days, with logwood to R Murray, Jr.

Brig J F Merry, Bradley, Matanzas 13 days, with sugar to Gossler & Co; vessel to James E Ward & Co.

Schr Annie L Palmer (of Bath), Lewis, Baracoa 12 days, with fruit to T J Madge; vessel to J R Staples.

Schr Ella Pressey, Pressey, Baracoa 11 days, with fruit to Gomez & Pearsall; vessel to B J Wenberg & Co.

Schr Speedwell (of Rockland, Me), Rhoades, Governor's Harbor 8 days, with pines to Alex Douglas; vessel to B J Wenberg & Co.

Schr Edwin Jeanette, Roberts, Eleuthera 10 days, with pines to order; vessel to master.

Schr Jonas Smith (of Bath), Christian, Bermuda 17 days, in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr Arictis, Lowe, Key West 10 days, with pines to Benner & Pinkney.

Schr Prescott Hazeltine, Wadlin, Jacksonville 11 days, with lumber to Dowes & Buckie; vessel to master.

Schr Lanie Cobb, Cobb, Darien, Ga, 20 days, with lumber to order; vessel to H W Loud & Co. Is bound to Bridgeport, Conn.

Schr Amelia Hearn, Moore, Richmond, Va.
Schr John J Ward, Inman, Alexandria.
Schr Magellan, Cole, Virginia.
Schr Lillie Warford, Boyle, Virginia.
Schr J G Wright, Scull, Virginia.
Schr Bonita, Evans, Virginia.
Schr C H Matteson, Longstreet, Virginia.
Schr Tanner, Archer, Virginia.
Schr A Jennings, Bailey, Virginia.
Schr America, Cale, Georgetown, DC.
Schr Vapor, Chamberlain, Georgetown, DC.
Schr C P Sinnickson, Blizard, Philadelphia for East Greenwich.

PASSED THROUGH HELL GATE.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamer Glaucus, Bearse, Boston for New York.
Steamer City of Fitchburg, Springer, New Bedford for New York.
Steamer Tillie, Ewing, New London and Norwich for New York.
Schr Oceanus, Gibbs, Gloucester, Mass for New York.
Schr George Gurney, Gurney, Fall River for New York.
Schr Althea, Adams, Nantucket for New York.
Schr Luna, Wells, Providence for New York.
Schr J G Fell, Shropshire, Providence for New York.
Schr Minquas, Phillips, Providence for New York.
Schr Martha P King, Bliven, Providence for New York.
Schr Kate Scranton, Pond, Providence for New York.
Schr Empire State, Rowe, Pawtucket for New York.
Schr Twilight, Carson, Norwich for Philadelphia.
Schr E G Dennison, Allen, New London for Rondout.
Schr Mary Hamilton, Brown, Hartford for Philadelphia.
Schr Mary Natt, Parker, Middletown, Ct, for New York.
Schr Marion, Lake, Clinton for New York.
Schr Reading RR No 34, Adams, New Haven for Philadelphia.
Schr Charles Hawley, Hawley, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford for New York.
Schr Wm L Peck, Bunce, Cold Spring for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Brig Bredalbane (Br), New York for Halifax, NS.
Schr G W Raymond, Raymond, New York for New London.
Schr Sunny Shower, New York for Hartford.
Schr Flyaway, Enos, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr White Rock, Lafferty, Hoboken for Bridgeport.
Schr Expedite, Rackett, Hoboken for Orient, LI.
Schr Lewis Jane, Cole, Kingston for Hartford.
Schr Kate Kallahan, Horton, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Billow, Haskell, Port Johnson for Belfast, Me.
Schr Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, Port Johnson for Boston.
Schr Helen Mar, Ward, Port Johnson for Providence.

BELOW.

Bark Sovereign (of Dublin), from Fowey April 28.
Bark County of Richmond (Br), from Glace Bay.

MARITIME MISCELLANY.

SHIP ROYAL ALFRED (Br), for Liverpool, while towing down the bay on the afternoon of May 30, encountered a rain storm and was found to be so crank that the captain decided to return and discharge cargo for extra ballast. The ship now lies at Martin's Stores, Brooklyn.

SHIP GOV TILLY (Br), Humphrey, was badly damaged at Huanillo during the tidal wave on the 10th ult.

SHIPS PRINCE LEOPOLD (Br), Cochran, and Prince Umberto (Br), Scott, were both badly damaged at Pabellon de Pica by the tidal wave of the 10th ult.

BRIG FIVE BROTHERS, Randall, from Cardenas for New York, put into Key West June 3, leaking.

SCHR JULIA BERKLEY, ashore at Sag Harbor, was got off 26th ult.

SCHR CLARA, Steelman, from Jacksonville for New York, which put into Savannah leaking, proceeded on her voyage 3d inst.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27—Capt Hughes, late of wrecked ship Black Eagle, has presented Capt Godfrey, of the bark J W Seaver, with a case of mathematical instruments, as a slight mark of appreciation in bringing him and his officers to this port from Tahiti.

WHALEMEN.

Arrived at Honolulu, April 30, schr E J McKennon, Redfield, San Francisco (and sailed May 5 for the Arctic).

Sailed from do, May 7, schr Dexter, to cruise.

Bark Petrel is being fitted for a sperm whaling voyage in the Atlantic and Indian oceans, to sail the last of this month, under command of Albert C Brown, of Nantucket, her late mate.

A letter from Capt Shiverick, of bark John & Winthrop, of NB, reports her arrival in Talcahuana Bay April 17 with 250 bbls sp oil. Capt S says that he had an opportunity of trying the qualities of the vessel in a pampero of 24 hours duration off River Plata, in which she behaved splendidly. At the time had killed a large sperm whale, but owing to the suddenness of the gale could not get it alongside. The cutting qualities of the bark are also all that could be desired. Was bound to cruise on Chili ground.

A letter from Capt Allen, of bark Mars, of NB, dated Talcahuana April 16, states that he would remain a few days longer, and sail to cruise on Masafuera. Bark Bounding Billow, Luce, sailed 12th, but owing to a northerly storm, was still in the bay. A fine German brig had arrived, chartered to take oil from barks Bounding Billow, John & Winthrop, John Carver, and Falcon, of New Bedford, and Cape Horn Pigeon, of Dartmouth.

A letter from Capt Luce, of bark Bounding Billow, of NB, dated Talcahuana April 12, states that he had landed oil for shipment, and would sail with the first fair wind and be at Payta, the last of October.

A letter from Capt Baker, of bark Cape Horn Pigeon, of Dartmouth, reports her at sea April 13, with 440 bbls sp all told; reports that Nelson Wright, carpenter, of New Bedford, fell from aloft, died in 36 hours and was buried at sea; would be at Panama last of June.

SPOKEN.

Ship Oneida, Eaton, from Bombay for Havre, no date, lat 7 S, lon 79 E.

Ship Alexander, Ballard, from Havre for Bath, May 17, lat 51, lon 15.

Ship Harwood (Br), from Carthagena for Quebec, May 16, lat 46, lon 28.

Ship (WBNC), from Glasgow for San Francisco, steering NW, March 11, lat 50 S, lon 74 W.

An Am ship steering E, showing HVQF, May 19, off the Old Head of Kinsale.

Bark Annie Lorway (Br), Gates, from Antwerp for Anjer, April 14, lat 23 S, lon 29 W.

Bark Queen of the Seas (Br), Hardwick, from New York for Bombay, April 20, lat 4 N, lon 28 W.

Bark Mary M Bird, Packard, from London for Batavia, April 12, lat 13 S, lon 27 W.

Bark Duke of Wellington (Br), from London for Quebec, April 27, lat 42, lon 33.

Bark Lizzie Wright (Br), from New Orleans for Dunkirk, May 18, lat 48 N, lon 18 W.

An Am bark showing HQBP, from New York for Hobart Town, April 6, lat 4 N, lon 30 W.

Brig Catherine (of Peterhead), from Greenland for Philadelphia, June 1, lat 40 35, lon 70.

Schr Aldana Rokes, Rhodes, from Pensacola for St John, NB, June 1, off Cape Cod.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND CAPTAINS

Merchants, shipping agents and shipmasters are informed that by telegraphing to the HERALD London Bureau, addressing "Bennett, No. 46 Fleet street, London," or to the Paris office, addressing "Bennett, 61 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris," the arrivals at and departures from European and Eastern ports of American and all foreign vessels trading with the United States, the same will be cabled to this country free of charge.

Captains arriving at and sailing from French and Mediterranean ports will find the Paris office the more economical and expeditious for telegraphing news.

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

ANTWERP, June 2—Arrived, bark Hervatska (Aus), Schnautz, New Orleans.

Sailed 2d, ship Calliope (Br), Sinclair, Philadelphia.

BREMEN, June 2—Sailed, ship Carl (Ger), Bockelmann, New York.

BASSEIN, to June 3—Sailed, ship John C Potter, McClure, English Channel.

CRONSTADT, to June 3—Arrived, ship Mardell (Nor), Naerup, New Orleans; schr Mattie W Atwood, Newcomb, do.

CADIZ, June 2—Arrived, brig Johanna, Lennox, New York.

Sailed 2d, schr Kocheko, Heraden, Gloucester.

FALMOUTH, June 2—Arrived, bark Malleville, Harlow, Rangoon.

HULL, June 2—Sailed, ship Admiral Tegetthoff (Ger), Reyer, New York.

HAMBURG, June 3—Arrived, Sea Breeze, from St Johns.

Sailed 2d, barks Edwin Reed, Higgins, New York; 3d, Flid (Nor), Hansen, do.

HAVRE, June 2—Arrived, steamer Pereire (Fr), Daure, New York.

Sailed 2d, ships John Patten, Duncan, United States; William D Lawrence (Br), Ellis, do; bark Albina, Daggett, Sandy Hook.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—Arrived, bark Alice Davies (Br), Jones, Portland, O.

Sailed 2d, schr Chas S Bayles, Hyers, Philadelphia.

LONDON, June 2—Arrived, ship Cornelius Grinnell, Borland, New York; 3d, brig Emile Periere (Fr), Jaouen, Mobile.

MOVILLE, June 3—Arrived, steamer Polynesian (Br), Brown, Montreal for Liverpool.

MARSEILLES, June 1—Sailed, bark Cuomo Primo (Ital), Cuomo, New York.

PLYMOUTH, June 3—Arrived, steamer Pommerania (Ger), Schwensen, New York for Hamburg (and proceeded).

SCILLY, June 2—Off, bark Romo (Br), Campbell, from Port Spain for ——.

WEATHER REPORT.

HOLYHEAD, June 3—Wind SW, cloudy.

FOREIGN PORTS.

FATHER POINT, June 3—Arrived, steamer Moravian (Br), Graham, Liverpool for Montreal.

HONOLULU, April 19—Arrived, barks Mary Bell Roberts, Gray, San Francisco (since reported seized and condemned for smuggling); May 1, Courier (Haw), Ahlbwin, Bremen.

Sailed April 30, bark Legal Tender, Manter, San Francisco.

HALIFAX, May 30—Arrived, schr Clara (Br), McFadden, New Haven.

MONTREAL, June 1—Cleared, ship Lake Ontario (Br), Gilmore, Liverpool.

NORTH SYDNEY, May 30—Cleared, schr Chas Valentine (Br), Ormiston (from New York), Halifax.

QUEBEC, June 1—Arrived, ship Heriot Herlofson, Olsen, Havre; bark General Birch, Petersen, Liverpool; brig Fred Thompson, Smith, Charente.

Below 1st, ship Clydesdale, Hendry, from Greenock; bark Kalstad, Monsen, from London; brig Terrier, from ——.

Cleared 1st, steamer Sarmatian, Aird, Liverpool; ships Ajmeer, Brabazon, Greenock; Marchmont, Haggie, Liverpool; Hovding, Zernichow, Sharpness; Advice, Dick, London; Cairngorum, Love, Greenock; barks Oscar I, Asberg, Limerick; Nora, Hansen, do.

At Betsiamits 1st, ship Ellisif, Hansen, from London.

ST JOHNS, NF, May 23—Cleared, brig Nazarene (Br), Nicol, Sydney, CB.

VICTORIA, VI, May 26—Arrived, bark Amelia Ross (Br), Thoms, London.

[PER STEAMER CITY OF CHESTER.]

AUCKLAND, May 19—Arrived, City of New York (s), Caverly, San Francisco.

ANJER, April 13—Passed, F H Thayer, Starrett, from Iloilo for New York.

BRISTOL, May 23—Arrived, Bremen, Caldwell, St John NB.

Sailed 21st, Polykarp for Shediac; Thyra, Christensen, Quebec; 22d, Der Sud, Malchon, Miramichi.

BARROW, May 19—Sailed, Maury, Christiansen, New York.

BEMBRIDGE, IW, May 22—Off, Daniele, Palazzo, from Leith for Philadelphia.

BELFAST, May 21—Arrived, San Pietro, Sedidey, Baltimore.

Sailed 23d, Ecuador, Hughes, Baltimore.

BREMEN, May 19—Sailed, Jupiter, Stricken, Philadelphia; 20th, Iris, Pfeiffer, New York; Charlie Hickman, Derner, North America; 21st, R C Wylie, Walters, Honolulu.

BROUWERSHAVEN, May 21—Arrived, Duisburg, Schulken, Helvoet (and left for Baltimore).

BORDEAUX, May 18—Went to sea from Royan, Carla, Tonnesen, New York.

BARCELONA, May 17—Arrived, Hermanos, Castnay, New Orleans.

BATAVIA, April 15—Arrived, Camilla, Johnston, New York; 18th, Proteus, Orcutt, do.

Sailed April 19, Wakefield, Carver, Padang.

BASSEIN, April 16—Arrived, J C Potter, McClure, Montevideo.

CASTELLAMARE, May 19—Sailed, Francesco, Romano, New York (is from Girgenti and put in for slight repairs and to "renew crew").

CHRISTIANSAND, May 14—Sailed, Aquila, Gerrard, Sandy Hook.

CADIZ, May 18—Sailed, Sophie Kranz, Dyer, Boston.

CARTHAGENA, May 18—Sailed, Avalanche, Jameson, Quebec.

CALCUTTA, April 25—Sailed, Victoria, Atwood, Mauritius; 27th, Ivanhoe, Herriman, London; May 18, Perthshire, Alexander, New York.

DEAL, May 21—Off, Mozart, Julicher, from New York for Reval; Louis de Geer, Andersen, Philadelphia for Elsinore.

DUBLIN, May 22—Sailed, Laura, St John; Kong Oscar, Sydney, CB.

Arrived 19th, Kate, Nickerson, Baltimore.

ELSINORE, May 21—In the roads, Mattie M Atwood, Newcomb, from New Orleans for Cronstadt.

FOLKESTONE, May 21—Off, Goethe, Schubert, from New York for Reval; Hermod, from Savannah for Newcastle.

GLOUCESTER, May 20—Sailed, Sedmi Dubrovacki, Taglianini, New York.

GLASGOW, May 22—Arrived, Caledonia (s), New York; 23d, Alsatia (s), Campbell, do.

Sailed 22d, Canadian (s), Montreal.

GREENOCK, May 22—Sailed, Constance, Quebec.

GOPAULPORE, April 12—Sailed, Silas Curtis, Houghton, Madras.

GIBRALTAR, May 17—Arrived, J B Walker (s), Duncombe, Catania, &c, (and cleared for New York); Tyrian (s), Murray, Messina &c (and left for New York).

Cleared 16th, Edward Johnson, McDonald, Malaga.

GARRUCHA, May 16—Sailed, Perseverance, Norman, Quebec.

GENOA, May 18—Sailed, Arcadia (s), Craig, Leghorn; 20th, Bolivar, Gerolimich, New York.

HULL, May 23—Sailed, Anne Margarethe, Jacobsen, New York.

HUNA, May 19—Passed through Pentland Firth, Becherdass, Ambabass, Dundee for Quebec.

HAMBURG, May 20—Sailed, Brunnow, Pagels, New York.

HAVRE, May 23—Sailed, Adriatic, Blix, Hampton Roads; Ragnhild, Jacobsen, Sandy Hook.

ILOILO, April 11—Arrived, Signal, Whitney, Hong Kong.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—Arrived, Sardinian (s), Dutton, Montreal; 22d, Emma Paysant, Dexter, Darien; China (s), Gill, Boston; 23d, Amanda, Alman, Pensacola.

Sailed 19th, Wave Queen, Wilson, Halifax; Eric the Red, Allen, Sandy Hook; 22d, Louisa, Rees, Quebec; 23d, John Campbell, Hankinson, New York; Kate Davenport, Mallet, Mobile; W S Sheppard, Reeves, Gloucester; 24th, Ontario (s), Bouchette, Montreal; Otacilius, Fawse, Sydney, CB; North American, Tucker, New York.

Cleared 23d, Louis Walsh, White, Rio Janeiro and Callao; La Escocesa, Evans, San Pedro, Cal; Portland, Anderson, Quebec.

Off the Ormeshead 21st, Harald Haafager, from Liverpool for Quebec.

Off Minehead 20th, Wetterhorn, from Liverpool for Bath, Me.

Off the Skerries 22d, Saratoga, from Liverpool for Bombay.

Off the bar lightship 20th, Moen, from Liverpool for Quebec.

LONDON, May 22—Arrived, Kong Oscar, Rotting, Charleston; 23d, Holland (s), Healey, New York (and entered out for do); 24th, Star of the South, Smith, Boston.

Cleared 22d, Rescue, Vesey, Quebec (and passed Deal 24th); 23d, The Queen (s), Bragg, New York (and passed Dover 24th); Elysia (s), McRitchie, for do.

Entered out 23d, Emeline Trinick, Halifax; 24th, Wild Hunter, Twambley, Boston.

LIMERICK, May 21—Sailed 21st, Equity, Knudsen, Quebec; New York, Cacace, New York; 22d, Dronning Sophie, Pedersen, Baltimore; B Madre, Gkersi, Philadelphia.

MONTROSE, May 21—Arrived in the bay, India, Fonatell, Pensacola.

MILFORD, May 21—Arrived, Cort Adelaer, Hansen, Miramichi.

MARSEILLES, May 19—Sailed, Thomas Owen, Guptill, Santos.

MAULMAIN, April 11—Sailed, H J Libby, Buckman, Europe.

MOVILLE, May 21—Arrived, Giulia, Trapani, Baltimore.

MAASLUIS, May 21—Sailed, Louise C, Colombe, New York; Frontiider, Togensen, do.

MAURITIUS, April 9—Arrived, King Cenric, Betts, Calcutta.

OPORTO, May 14—Sailed, Henry Norwell, Burgess, Archangel.

PLYMOUTH, May 19—Off, Richard Pearse, Bartaby, from Havre for New York.

Passed the Lizard 21st, Rosie Welt, Welt, from Antwerp for Cardiff; Somerville, of Yarmouth, NS.

PAUILLAC, May 21—Sailed, Freia, Jensen, New York.

STAXIGO, May 19—Passed, Bell Stewart, from West Hartlepool for New York; 21st, Faversham, from Newcastle for Quebec.

Sailed 22d, Hermine for Philadelphia.

STAVANGER, May 11—Cleared, Vanadis, Pedersen, New York.

SEVILLE, May 16—Arrived, Dart, McKenzie, New York and Cadiz.

SLIGO, May 20—Arrived, Seth, Turnizza, New York.

QUEENSTOWN, May 21—Sailed, Prince Amadeo di Sovoja, Aberdeen; Herdee, Leith; Alberto, Gloucester; 22d, Sybil Wynn, Penchard, Wisbeach; 23d, Louis, Liverpool; P N Blanchard, Dublin; Gibraltar, do; Cottardin, Alloa; Rosa, Londonderry; Downie Mount, Plymouth; 24th, Falmouth, Ipswich; Aurora, London; Saga, Granton; S G Reed, Liverpool; Nahor, Leith; Ocean, Quebec; Giuseppe Lavarello, Alloa.

RANGOON, April 14—Cleared, P R Hazletine, Herriman, Channel; 18th, Batavia, Brown, do; 23d, Bella Mudge, Mason, do.

SCILLY, May 21—Passed, Colchester, Ritter, from London for New York.

STRANGFORD, May 21—Arrived, Maggie M, St John, NB.

SHIELDS, May 23—Arrived, Cochrina, Leighton, Portland, O.

ST CATHARINE'S POINT, May 23—Passed, Guinevere, Keith, from Darien for London.

STOCKHOLM, May 17—Arrived, Unkel Braesig, Schlieber, New York.

SOURABAYA, April 7—Sailed, Thomas Fletcher, Pendleton, Sydney.

SYDNEY, NSW, May 23—Arrived, N Boynton, Blanchard, New York.

SWATOW, April 3—Sailed, Tyburnia, Stephens, New York.

WATERFORD, May 22—Sailed, Victor, Pedersen, Quebec.

Sailed from Passage 21st, Maria C, Romano, Baltimore.

ZOLTCAMP, May 20—Arrived, Maria, Ahrens, Mobile.

ZEBU, April 1—Arrived, Nehemiah Gibson, Bradford, Hong Kong.

ANTWERP, May 21—Ship Peter Maxwell from Baltimore reports: At noon, on 25th April, in lat 49 30 N, lon 44 54 W, wind SE, strong, sighted a sail on starboard bow, with topmasts and jibboom gone, and no sail set. Tried to fetch her but could not. At 2 P M called all hands, and tacked toward the ship to see if any assistance could be rendered. Passed close to vessel and found her to be a bark waterlogged, with no name on her and no person on board (supposed timber laden). She was painted a lead color, had deck-houses washed away, bulwarks all gone, wheelhouse standing, topgallant forecastle, with the anchors on it, cables bent, boats gone, mainyard lying square, foreyard peaked, hemp rigging, covered with shreds of her sails that had blown away, and sea making a clean breach over her. She was apparently foreign built, about 450 tons, straight stem, with a gammoning knee and billets, and had apparently been in that state some time. After being satisfied there was no person on board, tacked and proceeded on our passage.

BATAVIA, April 21—The Willard G Patton (American), Swanton, master, from Hong Kong (sugar) for Channel, for orders, was burned on the 18th inst, near Anjer. The hull subsequently foundered; crew saved.

CAPE TOWN, April 24—The remains of the R P Buck, Curtis, from Probolingo for Falmouth, wrecked near Ratel River, has been sold for £20, her cargo of sugar having entirely washed away.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—The Quorn, Petersen, arrived here, reports:—Left Mobile March 30; had moderate weather until April 13, in lat 33 N, lon 73 W, when the wind increased to a gale at SSE, veering to N by E, blowing a complete hurricane, and lasting 36 hours, the vessel being at times entirely under water; sprung foremast and carried away foremast head, sprung main piece of rudder, lost topgallant bulwarks, started houses on deck, &c.

LEITH, May 21—The Ostsee, of Colberg, from Doboy, arrived here, reports that on May 3, 30 miles SSW of Portland, she was in collision with the Romeo, of London, and had mizzen rigging, bulwarks, stanchions, spanker, topsail and steering wheel carried away.

SLIGO, May 19—The Bergliot, Moberg, arrived here from Baltimore, reports that during a heavy gale on the 9th of April, when close to the American coast, she was compelled to cut away mizzentopmast and jettison part of cargo; on the following day a further portion of the cargo had to be thrown over.

SHANGHAI, April 12—The repairs to American bark Agate have been completed and she is about leaving for New York.

VALENCIA, May 24—The ship Duke of Newcastle, for Quebec (in ballast), sailed hence on Tuesday morning, weather fine, wind NE, light, and got aground on Wednesday, about daybreak, at Torre Nueva, about five miles westward. Reported making water and settling down in movable sand; believed impossible to get her off.

AMERICAN PORTS.

ASTORIA, O, May 25—Arrived, bark Tam o' Shanter, Patterson, San Francisco.

26th—Sailed, bark Whistler, Hotchkiss, San Francisco.

ALEXANDRIA, June 2—Arrived, schrs Sallie W Kay, Boston; Mary D Cranmer, Washington; R Waddington, do; A F Kindberg, do; Annie E Cranmer, do; Woodruff, Simms, New York; W H Hopkins, do.

Sailed—Schrs Whitney Long, Boston; Montana, do; Lucy D, do; R M Brookings, do.

Passed up for Georgetown, schr Colin C Baker. Passed down from Georgetown, schr Carrie Holmes.

BOSTON, June 2—Sailed, steamers Marathon, Minnesota, Worcester, William Crane, John Brooks, and Glaucus.

3d—Arrived, steamer Centipede, Mowatt, Philadelphia; ship Majestic, Pike, Calcutta; schrs Sea Lion (Br), Patrick, Port au Prince; E B Phillips, Baker, Richmond; Norman, Hodgdon; E B Emery, Wicks; Ella Matthews, McElvie, and S M Steelman, Tigby, Philadelphia; Mauna Loa, Sanborn, Port Johnson; P C Schultz, Thompson, Jersey City.

BALTIMORE, June 3—Arrived, steamers Sea Gull, Marshman, Charleston; Octorara, Reynolds, New York; barks Yamoyden, Tobey, Rio Janeiro; Paladin (Ar), Jones, Porto Rico; brig Potomac (Br), Wilson, Demerara.

BANGOR, June 1—Arrived, schr Mars Hill, Bowen, Port Johnson.

Cleared—Schr Kate Walker, Veazie, New York.

CHARLESTON, May 31—Sailed, schr White Sea, Brunswick.

JACKSONVILLE, May 30—Cleared, schrs Cora S Van Gilder, Cherry, Philadelphia; T H Livingston, McDonald, New York.

KEY WEST, June 3—Arrived, brig Five Brothers, Randall, Cardenas for New York, leaking.

LYNN, May 30—Arrived, schr Jacob Kingsley, Stillman, a coal port.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30—Arrived, barks Olympia (Sp), Morsal, Havana; Solita (Sp), Arroispe, do.

Cleared—Schrs John Atwood, Briggs, Bonacca; Excelsior, Harkell, do.

31st—Arrived, ship Emma (Fr), Lepere, Havre.

Cleared—Schr Leonard Daniels, Moore, Madisonville.

June 3—Arrived, steamers Vanguard (Br), Liverpool; Lone Star, Forbes, New York.

PASSES, June 3—Arrived, bark Angelique (Fr), Havre.

Sailed—Ship Expounder; bark Comtesse Duchatel (Fr); schr H Denike.

NEWBURYPORT, June 1—Arrived, schr Jonathan Cone, White, New York.

Sailed—Schrs Nellie Brown, Kelley; E C Gates, Raymond, and Ada Ames, Adams, New York.

NEW BEDFORD, June 2—Sailed, schrs Mary T Bryan, Thompson, Georgetown, DC; M H Read, Benson; Hattie M Howes, Hawes; Hattie Perry, Chase; Lamartine, French; G G Cranmer, Cranmer, and Katie J Hoyt, Hearn, Philadelphia; Richard Law, Hawkins, New York.

NEWPORT, June 1, PM—Arrived, schrs R S Dean, White, Taunton for Perth Amboy (and sailed); Ocean Wave, Baker, Fall River for New York; Thos Ellis, Kelley, Dennis for do; John W Bell, Cook, Taunton for do; Sarah W Blake, Briggs, Dighton for do; New Regulus, Rafford, Bristol for Philadelphia; Lulu Ammerman, Pierson, Providence for Savannah.

Sailed—Schrs Martha P King, Jarvis, New Bedford for New York; Sallie W Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton for do; Tunis Bodine, Sirvie, Somerset for do; Salmon Washburn, Hathaway, and Joseph Ross, Green, Taunton for New York; Wm Butman, Sproul, Bangor for Rondout; Oscar F Hawley, Tyler, Rocky Point for New York; Josie Crowley, Crowley, Fall River for do; Marcus L Ward, Graham, Providence for do; Joseph Porter, Burroughs, Bristol for Philadelphia; sloop Sophia, Stepp, Fall River for New York.

In port—Schrs John S Beacham, Woodland, from Baltimore; Rienzi, Hazard, Somerset for New York; Mary H Mifflin, Ferris, Warren for do.

NEW LONDON, June 2—Arrived, schrs George Gillum, Hoboken; S Applegate, do for Stonington.

Sailed—Schr Niantic, New York.

NEW HAVEN, June 2—Arrived, schr Reading RR No 41, Johnson, Hoboken; sloop Centennial, Raynor, New York.

PORT LUDLOW, May 26—Arrived, bark Forest Queen, Burns, San Francisco.

PORT TOWNSEND, May 26—Arrived, bark Gem of the Ocean, Gray, San Francisco.

PORT DISCOVERY, May 26—Sailed, bark Revere, McIntyre, San Francisco.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3—Arrived, steamer Ellis Knight, McCreery, New York; bark Bachelors (Br), Tooker, Dublin; brig L F Munson, Huntley, Boston; schrs Howard A Hunt, Ross, Cienfuegos; Westside, Davis, Antigua; Centennial, Risley, Havre; Clara Sawyer, Branscomb, Calais; Pioneer, Johnson, Eleuthera; Angelia, Master, Prince Edward Island; Susan, Gardner, Cardenas; Rebecca A Carter, Tomlin, Boston; T T Tasker, Leeds, do.

Sailed—Steamers Juniata, Virginia.

PORTLAND, Me, June 3—Arrived, schrs H C Winship, Doane, Matanzas; John Bird, Philadelphia; A Hammond, New York; J M Freeman, do.

RICHMOND, June 1—Arrived, bark Concordia (Ger), Kartelhodt, Philadelphia.

Cleared—Bark Wave (Nor), Anderson, Arendal.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26—Cleared, bark Amethyst, Bates, Sehome.

Sailed—Ship Valiant, Nickerson, Sourabaya; bark Amethyst, Bates, Sehome.

27th—Arrived, ship Dashing Wave, Nickels, Tacoma; bark Discovery, Shepherd, Honolulu; brig Hesperian, Winding, do.

Sailed—Bark J B Bell, Fox, Seattle.

SAVANNAH, June 2—Cleared, schr Admiral, Smallwood, Brunswick to load for Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schrs W W Pharo, New York; Monawa, Fairchild, St John, NB; John Slusman, Boston.

3d—Arrived, steamer General Barnes, Cheeseman, New York.

Sailed—Schr Clara, Steelman (from Jacksonville), New York.

TACOMA, May 25—Sailed, bark Samoset, Martin, San Francisco.

WARREN, June 1—Arrived, schr Sarah Cullen, Anderson, Philadelphia.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

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